

MOUTRIE'S
FOR
VICTOR
RECORDS



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 4, 1923. Temperature 78. Barometer 29.74. Rainfall 0.16 inch. September 14, 1923. Temperature 78.

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/3 7/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/3 7/16.

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Stores
JEYES' FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT
ALEX. ROSE & CO.
(HONGKONG) LTD.
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No. 18,681. 五拜禮 號四十月九年三十二百九千一第 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1923. 日四初月八亥發次歲年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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Great music is always an interesting subject for conversation; such discussions cement many a friendship.

The Victrola gives you music in its highest and clearest form—as near to the actual performance of the artists themselves, as it is possible to approach, without seeing them in person.

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The Game which has become the rage of the whole world.

Take a set home to day and you will quickly become an enthusiastic exponent.

We have the best selection in South China.

SWATOW LACE COMPANY.
No. 17A, Queen's Road, Central.
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Packman Lamp Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lamp coal here, a large percentage of which are PRACTICALLY WASTE. The heat in PACKMAN Lamp burns into Lamp as soon as they are cut into holders. Packman Lamp coal burns gradually and in the best possible economy.

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We stock in our 20 towns 11 grades of other Packman Coal.

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Tel. Cen. 838. Tel. Cen. 629.

WHEN THE DOORS ARE WIDE OPEN

It is quite easy for everybody to enjoy the sight of the most beautiful and largest display of
POCKET & WRIST WATCHES
and also to admire about the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

J. ULLMANN & CO.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.
REVOLT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.
MARTIAL LAW IN BARCELONA.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BARCELONA, September 13.

Following disturbances arising from anti-Spanish demonstrations by Catalan Separatists, the Captain-General of Barcelona, Primo de Rivera, issued proclamation announcing that the military authorities had decided to take over power. They occupied the central telephone office, enforced martial law and established a censorship claiming that the garrisons at Madrid, Saragossa and Seville would adhere to the movement, and stating that proceedings would be instituted against the Foreign Minister and President of the Council. A government will be established under the military authorities. The movement is not directed against the King but against the Government.

CABINET STATEMENT.

MADRID, September 13.

The Cabinet, after an all-night sitting, issued a statement that apparently the military forces in certain districts were disposed to concur in the attitude and rebellion of de Rivera. The cabinet, in permanent session, will maintain its position and will only yield by force. The King will arrive in Madrid to-day.

ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.
MADRID, September 13.

It is learned from an authoritative ministerial source that a document has been distributed amongst the garrison in Madrid declaring that the Government has lost all public confidence owing to immorality and corruption and its disastrous policy in Morocco. The Captain-General in Madrid, Cobas, was summoned to the Cabinet and gave an assurance that the garrison in Madrid were ready to guarantee maintenance of order.

BARCELONA, September 13.

Martial law has been declared. Acting under the orders of de Rivera, General Llorens has taken over the administration of the province of Barcelona. The military also seized power in the Catalan provinces, apparently without difficulty.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

MADRID, September 14.

The newspapers unanimously describe the situation as serious. *El Sol* states that the Government has sent warships to Barcelona. The garrison at Bilbao has joined the movement. Madrid is quiet and there have been no incidents.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS DECISION.

GENEVA, September 13.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations passed a motion favouring a reduction in the League's budget. Sir William Fry, supporting the motion, declared that the Indian delegation always favour economies, provided the work of the League is not impaired. The motion was referred to the Supervisory Committee for examination and report as soon as possible.

Mr. Reynaud (France) proposed that the Japanese contribution to the League be reduced in view of the catastrophe. The proposal was unanimously approved. Mr. Adachi (Japan) cordially returned thanks.

RENTS PUZZLE.
KNOTTY PROBLEM SOLVED.
WINGLOK STREET DEAL.

A decision of special interest to legal men and to those concerned in property transactions was given by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) at the Summary Court to-day in a case under the Rents Ordinance.

"The plaintiffs," His Honour pointed out in the course of his judgment, "are suing for possession of the ground floor of No. 78 Winglok Street, with mesne profits. The facts which are agreed are quite simple. By an agreement dated 20th February, 1922, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase the premises No. 78 Winglok Street for the sum of \$41,000, whereof \$4,000 was paid as deposit. Completion was to be made on or before June 17, 1922. By clause 10 of the agreement the vendor was to remain on as a monthly tenant. He was to pay as from the date of completion a monthly rental of \$250."

"On the first day of the fifth month of the following Chinese year, July 4, 1923, he was to vacate and deliver up possession. The purchase was duly completed and the vendor remained on as tenant to the plaintiffs. On September 1, 1922, the defendants, who had no notice of the agreement, became sub-tenants of the vendor, of the ground floor, on an oral monthly agreement. Ultimately the vendor went out of possession but the defendants remained on the ground floor. This is now claimed to be statutory tenants of the other parts of the house. But this action is concerned with the ground floor only. It is agreed that two questions arise:—

"First—could the plaintiffs have obtained an order for possession against the vendor, had the latter remained in occupation?"

"Secondly—assuming the first question be answered in the affirmative, can an order for possession be made against the defendants?"

"The statutory restrictions on the right of a landlord to obtain possession were observed. His Honour found in Section 4 of the Rents Ordinance 1922 and sub-sections (a) to (f) gave the instances in which an order for possession could be given. The instance here relied on was found in sub-section (d), which reads:—

"a tenant has or shall have given notice to quit, or has or shall have agreed in writing to quit, and in consequence of that notice or agreement the lessor has or shall have taken any other steps, as a result of which he would, in the opinion of the Court, be prejudiced if he could not obtain possession."

"In the present case," the Puisne Judge proceeded to remark, "there is no question of a notice to quit. What is relied on is the provision in clause 10 of the agreement that the tenant shall quit and deliver up possession on a given date. It is objected that an agreement of this kind, made prior to the tenancy, is not within the scope of the sub-section, because it contemplates an agreement by a person who is already a tenant, and not by one who is to become a tenant at some future date. I confess that I am unable to see the force of the objection. The words of the section are perfectly general."

"We have here a tenant who has agreed in writing to quit. The agreement is embodied in the instrument under which he ultimately became a tenant. I

IMPLACABLE ITALY.
STILL LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.
ARGUMENT WITH JUGO-SLAVIA.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, September 13.

The report that Italy has refused to accept Swiss arbitration in the dispute with Jugo-Slavia has perturbed responsible authorities in London. It is apprehended that one of the parties concerned might attempt a rash action provocative of war. It is understood that the situation is causing grave concern to the French government in view of its close connection with the Little Entente.

CORFU.
AMBASSADORS AGREE.

PARIS, September 13.

It is authoritatively stated that the Conference of Ambassadors at their meeting this evening completely agreed to the solution which is part of the compromise concerning the condition regarding the evacuation of Corfu, which will doubtless occur before October 1.

SOLUTION CONDITIONS.
PARIS, September 13.

It is learned from well informed quarters that the solution reached at the Ambassadors' Conference provides for the Italian evacuation of Corfu by September 27. If by that date reports received by the inter-allied Commission of Inquiry show that Greece has not done her utmost for the detection and punishment of the Janina murderers, Greece's deposit of \$50,000,000 lire will be handed over to Italy as reparations.

JAPAN'S NEED.
FRENCH WARRIORS HELP.

PARIS, September 13.

A joint committee of *les grandes associations d'anciens combattants* has opened a public subscription in aid of the Japanese sufferers.

AUSTRALIA THANKED.
MELBOURNE, September 14.

The Japanese Government has telegraphed to the Governor-General thanking Australia for her practical sympathy with the earthquake sufferers.

AMERICA'S HELPING HAND.
BALTIMORE, September 14.

Mr. Denby, addressing a Red Cross meeting, contended that America ought to be the first to offer relief to Japan because "America's outstretched hand was the first Japan's grasped when she came out of the ancient shadows."

OBVIOUSLY.
CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

GENEVA, September 13.

In the course of a debate in the Assembly of the League of Nations on the work of the Council, the first Chinese delegate said China entered the League because she was convinced of its utility.

do not see what more is necessary. So far then the section is satisfied. The first condition is satisfied by clause 10. But something more is required.

It is not contended that the plaintiffs have, in consequence of the agreement to quit, contracted to sell or let the tenement. Have they then, in the words of the sub-section, "taken any other steps as a result of which they would, in the opinion of the Court, be seriously prejudiced if they could not obtain possession?" It is contended that they have, inasmuch as they have paid over the full purchase money—a step they would not have taken had they not believed that in consequence of the agreement they would get possession in due course. No other ground is alleged. In my opinion mere payment of money is not sufficient—the point is, I think, concluded by a decision of the Court of Appeal in England (Baron v. Pinthun, 1902, 2 K. B. 201) under a section of the English Act of 1920 which is substantially identical with the provisions of the Hong-kong Ordinance.

"In the case before me the plaintiffs have my sympathy. As Mr. Watson pointed out, if they were dishonest they might have brought themselves under the sub-section by a collusive contract to sell or lease. They would then no doubt have succeeded upon, at any rate, the first point argued before me. As it is I have no objection but to give judgment for the defendants on the claim for possession. I have heard no argument on the question of mesne profits. It is not to be arranged between the parties. They had better come into Chambers."

Mr. M. M. Watson (of Messrs. Johnston, Stoker and Mansel) appeared for the plaintiffs at the hearing and Mr. M. R. Lee (of Messrs. Lo and Lo) for the defendants.

Our reputation

As Dress-Wear experts is too well established to need emphasis here.

The care for every detail has personal attention and can be relied upon to be "just right."

Call and consult us

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again? That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

Tel. C. 245. FLETCHER & CO., LTD. Tel. C. 245. THE PHARMACY.

IMPROVE YOUR COOKING
with
Enamelled
and
Aluminium
COOKING UTENSILS.

OBTAINABLE AT:
THE WING ON CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.
General Knitter & Dyers.
Manufacturers of Woolen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters & all kinds of Underwear.
No. 1-18, Canaway Bay. Telephone Central 1201.
Manager: YEUNG POK WAN.

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DOWS ONE CROWN "INVALID" "HUNTING"	DOWS ARMADALE "1808" "1804"
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15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

SWATOW TRADING CO.
Tel. Central 2303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building.
MANUFACTURERS
of Handsome Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries
REALISED IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.
Mandarin Costumes of Various Designs and Fester-wares.

FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened!
EXPORTER OF
Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.
Dealing in Ivory, Ename, Pewter, Cloisonne and Lacquer.
Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.
All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.
No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Toppies, etc.

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THE YUEK WO STORE.
Watchmakers & Jewellers.
Repairs & Supplies.
Office No. 25, T'ung Man Street, 'Phone Central 5000.
Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, 'Phone Kowloon 721.
Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. C. L. YUNG.

LAMBERT BROS.

**Auctioneers, Appraisers
AND SURVEYORS.**
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. G.A. Sachse to sell by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY, September 16, 1923, at 12 o'clock (noon)** at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a quantity of High Class Havana, Manila & Dutch Cigars (Well Known Brands). Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 12, 1923.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. G.A. Sachse to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, September 18, 1923, commencing at 11 a.m. at "Kingsclere," Kennedy Road, a Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—Dressing room suite (Chesterfield couch and chairs, teak tapestry chairs, teak round and oval tables, teak screens, beautiful Japanese carved and lacquered curio cabinet, Japanese lacquered screen, large Chinese porcelain vases, brass electroliers, brass ornaments, cut glass punch barrel, cut glass decanters and glasses, blue and white Chinese dinner set, white deerskin rug, oil paintings, large carpets, pile rugs, cushions, Chinese Curio, wall plates etc., etc.

Bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, marble top washstands, toilet sets, tables, chairs, etc., etc.

New counterpane, linen sheets, pillow cases, hand and face towels. A large quantity of blackwood ware. One Baby Grand piano by John Broadwood & Sons.

Also One full size Billiard table by Hennig Bros., London, with "Eureka" improved cushion by Burroughes & Watts, London (cloth recently changed by Isaac Crawford, Ltd.).

Large Quantities of palms, ferns, plants and porcelain flower stands. Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, 17th September 1923.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1923.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1923, at Noon at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (for account of the concerned) The Wooden Motor Ship "Wah Kiu".

as she now lies in the harbour of Hongkong off Sham Shui Po.

Three propellers.
Gross Tonnage 838.81.
Registered Tonnage 527.52.
Length 163.4 ft.
Breadth 30.7 ft.
Depth 10.14 ft.

Terms:—20% of Purchase Price on all of Hammer.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

on **THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1923, at 2.45 p.m.**

at "Onig Byrie" No. 13 The Peak. A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—Hatstands, hall chairs, Chesterfield couch and chairs (by Lane Crawford, Ltd.), teak & tapestry arm chairs with covers, curio cabinet, large round dining table, teak side board, dining chairs, dinner wuggies, pictures, ornaments, carpets, curtains, etc., etc.

Teak and iron double & single bedstead, teak single and double wardrobes with glass doors, dressing table, marble top washstand, chest of drawers, teak folding table, teak screen, double and single toilet sets, Shanghai bath, filler, ice chest, cooking stove, aluminium and iron cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Several pieces of blackwood ware.

A large quantity of palms, ferns and plants. On View from Wednesday the 19th, September 1923.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923.

WHY BUY FOREIGN MADE SUITCASES.

When we sell Shanghai Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and More Durable.

CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.
(Opposite Yau's Ferry, Kowloon)

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

HANDY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTS.

Office and Showrooms,
Nos. 2, Wanchai Road, Hongkong.
Tel. Central No. 200.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' REQUISITES
IN STOCK.

SOIL, VENT AND RAIN WATER PIPES,
GRATES—RANGES—STOVES,
INDICATING BOLTS—LATCHES,
HINGES—LOCKS—FINGER PLATES.

OIL AND GAS WATER HEATERS,
SANITARY INSTALLATIONS,
HOT AND COLD WATER SERVICES.

MONUMENTAL WORKS A SPECIALITY
IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND/OR
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TO OWN DESIGN OR FROM SELECTION
ARTIFICIAL WREATHS IN STOCK.

For Household
ECONOMY
use
Home-grown
VEGETABLES.

Just received.
New supply of
SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.
(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,
8, D'ARQUILL STREET,
Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

YEE SING.
GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Tel. 1882 42, Wellington Street.

WING FAT CHEUNG
SPARE PARTS (MA JONG)
FOR SALE. CARDS MADE OF
IVORY AND FISH BONE.
No. 76, Queen's Road Central
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No. 36, Man Hing Street East.

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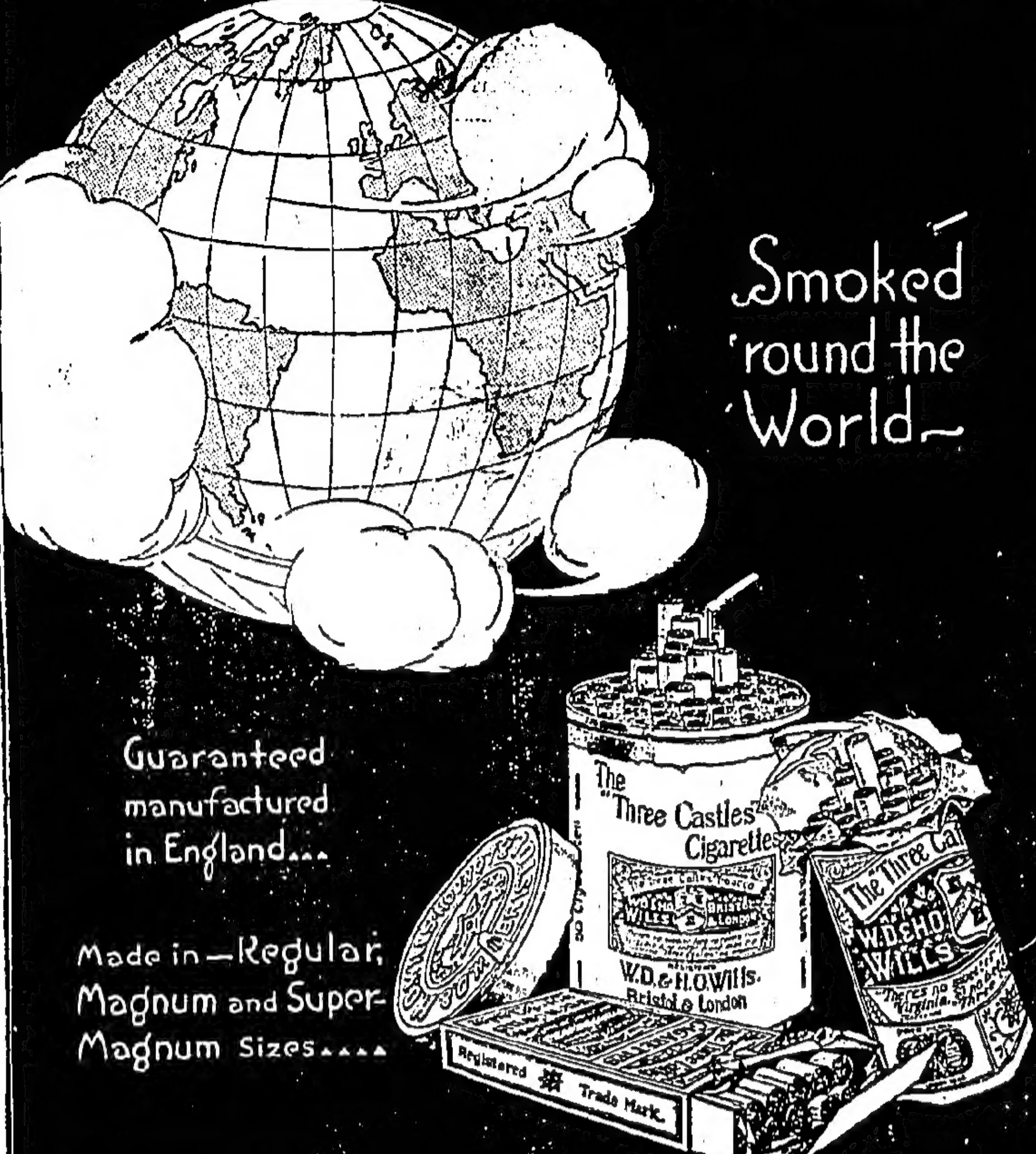
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The Three Castles

Virginia Cigarettes



Smoked round the World.

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Made in—Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Tea Flavours.

As a rule, we are content to drink tea served with cream, lemon, milk, or sugar, or with a combination of cream or milk and sugar. But not so the American. Sometimes (writes Elizabeth Craig in the *Westminster Gazette*) she varies the sugar by rubbing lumps of it on the washed and dried rind of an orange or lemon till the knobs are quite yellow. Often she gives you the choice of both. Again, along with your cup of tea she will sometimes hand a tray containing thin slices of lemon, with their seeds removed. Sometimes these slices are stuck with cloves. Sometimes they have a sprig of mint inserted in the centre of each. On the tray there often is also a plate containing triangles of crystallised orange, occasionally accompanied by tiny cubes of crystallised ginger. And at one American tea party lately I noticed an American visitor adding three cloves to her cup of tea together with a knob of sugar.

Idiom Versus Logic.

An amusing lecture on idiomatic English was given by Mr. Frank Jones, of Birmingham, at the recent session of the Teachers' Vacation Course at the Connaught Rooms, London. Idioms were used, he said, by all educated and sensible people in certain circumstances. But they could distinguish between the colloquial English of the breakfast-table and the English of a literary supplement. Some children were apt to bring the language of the breakfast-table into the school essay, and were inclined to say, "The King decided to chuck it." (Laughter.) "It is better," he said, "to have the child who says, 'Isn't it' than the teachers who say, 'Isn't it' or 'Is not it'." When idiom is up against logic idiom must always win, Mr. Jones declared. He mentioned that a certain boy once parsed the word never as a verb. When challenged to give a sentence in which it made a statement he produced the sentence, "Well, I never."

Strange American Names.

That delightful story just recorded of how the town of Peculiar came by its name has been paralleled more than once in many an American township, points out the *Daily Chronicle*. Application of the principle of gay irresponsibility was made on the wholesale scale more than a century ago, when it was decided that "Commissioners of the Land Office shall designate every township to be laid out by them as they shall think proper."

Apparently the board was dominated by an idiot with a passion for the antique, and so there came into being innocent villages, doomed for eternity to the names of Ovid, Pompey, Marcellor, Hion, Pompe Carthage, Utica, Syracuse, and so on. The example set unhappily became fashionable, and the tasteless "prams" gave Greek and

The First "Prams."

The "pram" is such a feature of our street life nowadays, and so indispensable to mothers of every class, that one is inclined to forget that it did not spring up, mushroom-like, in its present perfected condition. In a paper read before the Society of Arts Mr. Samuel J. Sewell traced its interesting and astonishingly remote history, reports the *Daily Telegraph*. The Greeks are believed to have used a primitive form of child's carriage, made of baked clay and fitted with wheels some centuries before the Christian era. However that may have been, the device started humbly in China as a chair on four wheels, in India and Ceylon as a miniature cart, in France as a wooden frame on wheels, and in England as the humble "hop wagon," used in Kent by the hop pickers for carrying their cooking utensils, food, and children—has attained an astonishing degree of comfort and perfection. The first two "prams," built in 1780 for the eldest daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire are now regarded as the finest ever made, but the manufacture was not actually taken up until 1840, when several three-wheeled baby carriages on a small scale. From that period the step to the modern "pram," with its devices for comfort, security, and adjustability, its hood, springs, and rubber-tyred rims, was a comparatively rapid one, and was influenced to a certain extent by medical opinion, which decided that for seven or eight months the child should lie down in its carriage, and that afterwards it should be made to sit up. Hence the necessity for the well. The first "prams" are admittedly the

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansio

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor. (Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4166.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts; Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen AND ALSO

Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Vests, and Night-gowns for Ladies ALSO MADE TO ORDER MODERATE PRICE PROMPT DELIVERY Manager: EMILIO LAU.

LONG HING & CO.,

PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, etc. etc. DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY. No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS & CAFES.**LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS**

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel Grand Hotel Kalee

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. In conjunction with The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Palace Hotel

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE." J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION. 12 KINGSTON TERRACE. Electric Light, Fans and Lighting. European Bath and Sanitary fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service. Tel. Central 274. Telegraphic Address: "KING EDWARD." J. WYCKOFF, Manager.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI, Graduate of Tokio Massage School, Nos. 2-10, Praya East, Wanchai. Tel. Central 2630.

MASSAGE

K. SAKAI, T. KANAMORI, 18, Praya East, 2nd Floor.

MASSAGE.

Mrs. KONDA, Mrs. HISAKI and R. SHIMIDZU, No. 24, Wyndham Street, (Opposite the China Mail).

FANG YU, DENTIST

Successor to the late KIEN TING, 14, D'Almeida Street. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Queen's Road Central. NEW DINING ROOM opened for Meals & is. Excellent Cuisine. Monthly Tickets for Times & Dinners. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER. Hongkong, May 1, 1923.

GAN A SHADOW HAUNT YOU?

INTIMATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1923.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 7th September, 1923 until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO., (1922) LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th April, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1923, until TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central on TUESDAY, the 2nd of October, 1923, at 11 a.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd of September to 2nd of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of Twenty Debentures of the HONGKONG CLUB, (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1923, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:

14	215	313	536
144	218	408	568
170	238	454	583
194	292	483	756
198	288	491	855

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1923, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1923.

NOTICE.

A DANCE will be held on FRIDAY, September 14th, by H.M.S. "Diomedes" at R.N. Canteen Theatre. "Diomedes" Jazz Band will be in attendance.

Admission 50 cents. Ladies Free.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITION OF SALE

of the
STEAMSHIP "CHEKIANG"
as she now lies at Stone Cutters Island to be sold by
Order of the Mortgagees
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
FRIDAY
the 21st day of September, 1923
at 3 o'clock p.m.
IN ONE LOT
by
Messrs. Lammer Bros., Auctioneers
at their Auction Rooms in
Doddrell Street

The ship is of 855.2 tons gross and 535.4 nett tonnage. Her length is 100 feet or thereabouts, Beam 33 feet or thereabouts, draft 18 feet 0 inches or thereabouts and horsepower 252.

For orders to view, apply to Messrs. Lammer Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to:—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MAYER,
Princes Buildings or to
Messrs. LAMMER Bros., the
Auctioneers,
Doddrell Street,
Hongkong, September 11, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS LISTS for the above Fund are open at the following places:

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Mercantile Bank of India.
International Banking Corporation.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Hongkong Club.

Cheques should be made out to the Order of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.
HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER: HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUPPLIES OF SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE of Local Ladies under the presidency of Mrs. E. D. C. Wong has been formed for the purpose of receiving and handing over to the Relief Committee for despatch to the devastated areas in Japan parcels of second-hand European clothing of all descriptions for adults and children.

The Committee will be in attendance at the City Hall daily from Monday, 17th inst. to Saturday, 22nd inst. between 11 a.m. and 12 Noon.

Parcels sent by messengers should be addressed to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Committee.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.
HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Small advertisements, notices, and news items from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, including reports on local events, sports, and social news.

RAITAN GOODS.

THE two undermentioned guilds beg to announce that the prices hitherto charged have remained the same for years. Owing to the increased cost of living all manufacturers, stores and workmen are reluctantly compelled to raise their prices. At a meeting of employers and employees it was unanimously agreed that prices of goods be increased by ten per cent. and that workmen's wages be raised by seventeen per cent. This was ratified by the delegates appointed to the meeting.

THE WING HING TONG (Rattan Masters' Guild).
THE ON KWAN GENERAL GUILD (Manufacturers' Masters' & Workmen's Guild).
Hongkong, August 28, 1923.

LEE KEE

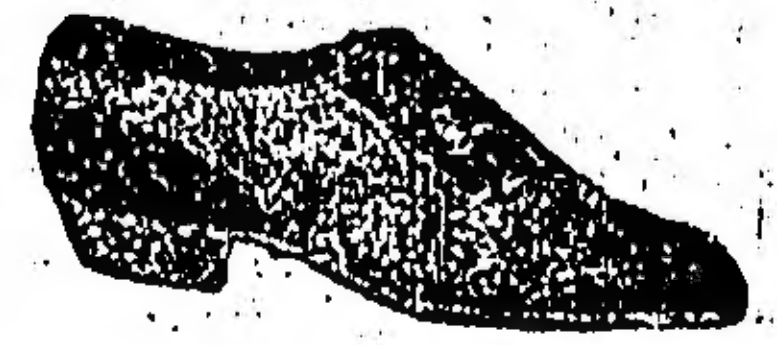
ESTABLISHED 1896

BATHS & BATH-ROOM ACCESSORIES

Estimates furnished free of charge.

Office 21, Wellington St.

Stylish Ladies' & Gentlemen's Footwear



THE TIN YIN HONG CO.
10 Pottery St. Central,
Lower Macao Road.
Every purchaser will be entitled to one of our brushes and shoe cream gratis.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Acres.	Area in Roods.	Area in Poles.
1	100/101	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
2	100/102	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
3	100/103	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
4	100/104	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
5	100/105	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
6	100/106	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
7	100/107	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
8	100/108	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
9	100/109	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0
10	100/110	St. Paul's Cathedral	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS
35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 5 Cents for 3 insertions.

POSITION WANTED

RECOMMENDING a reliable Japanese Boy to Private Mess, or Club-Houses as Houseboy—Clean, Clever and Quiet. Please address Box No. 1449, c/o "China Mail."

FOR
FRENCH TUITION

Write to
G. MOUSSON
c/o "China Mail" office.



Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

The first food in the 'Allenburys' Progressive System of Infant Feeding. It resembles as closely as possible baby's natural dietary—mother's milk. The casein which is present in cow's milk or ordinary dried milk, and which forms hard indigestible masses in baby's stomach, is removed by a unique process of manufacture, making the Milk Food No. 1 ideal for bottle fed babies from birth to 3 months.

Write for further particulars and free copy of 'Allenburys' book on 'Infant Feeding and Management.'

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
40 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

SWAY HOUSE

HAT MAKER.

No. 16, Wyndham Street.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Women are said to be better at learning foreign languages than men.

Theft from a person, with violence, may be punished by penal servitude for life.

A Southend woman wheeled into court in a Bath chair obtained a separation order from her husband, to whom she was married 11 years ago.

Amy Dawes, a woman book-maker, fined £20 at Willesden for street betting, had 174 slips on her, mostly handed in by women and children.

Fred Phillips, ex-captain of Pontypool Rugby Club, was talking to other patients at Pontypool Hospital, when he had a seizure and died.

A cat belonging to a Margate resident has a white face with black markings, which give it a striking likeness to Charlie Chaplin, even to the moustache.

Talking machine records of the voices of leading men are being made on copper discs, said to last 10,000 years, and stored in the Prussian State Library.

Punch, as the name of a beverage, is derived from the Hindu word "panch," meaning five, there being originally five essential ingredients in the mixture.

Among our Prime Ministers, two created records. Sir Robert Walpole held the position for twenty-one years, and W. E. Gladstone occupied it four times.

Lady Llangatock has been elected to the town of Monmouth (to be placed in the Rolls Hall, which was built by her husband) £5000 worth of Nelson's relics, including Nelson's sword.

Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour, stated that the number of ex-Service men registered as unemployed on April 23 was 360,000, of whom 84,000 were under 25 and 22,400 over 50.

Judgment was reserved in the Ulster High Court at Belfast in a case in which an injunction is sought to prevent the council of the Royal Portrush Golf Club, County Antrim, from authorising play on Sunday.

John Kersie, the Liverpool fireman who was found guilty of plotting to murder his wife in order to get £500 insurance from a newspaper, was at Manchester Assizes sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

MARRIED TEACHERS.

COLLEGE PRINCIPALS' PLAN.

The hearing was continued of the action between Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Clydach, Glamorgan, and 57 other married women school teachers, against the Rhondda Urban Council, asking for a declaration that the notices dismissing them were illegal.

The Rev. D. J. Thomas, principal of the Home and Colonial Training College, Wood Green, N., called for the defence, stated that nearly 1,000 qualified teachers were turned out each July in the country. It was important there should be openings for them in the schools. To get out of the difficulty he suggested:

The dismissal of all married women teachers with the exception of widows and those whose husbands could not support them adequately; the dismissal of both men and women teachers when they reached the age of 60 instead of 65, the present pensionable age; and the giving of reasonable notice to all unqualified teachers.

He thought the laws of supply and demand should apply to teachers as to others.

Mr. Justice Eve: But this seems to be the case here. You say to an old man, "You have had a good innings and now we will strangle you or kill you."

The hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

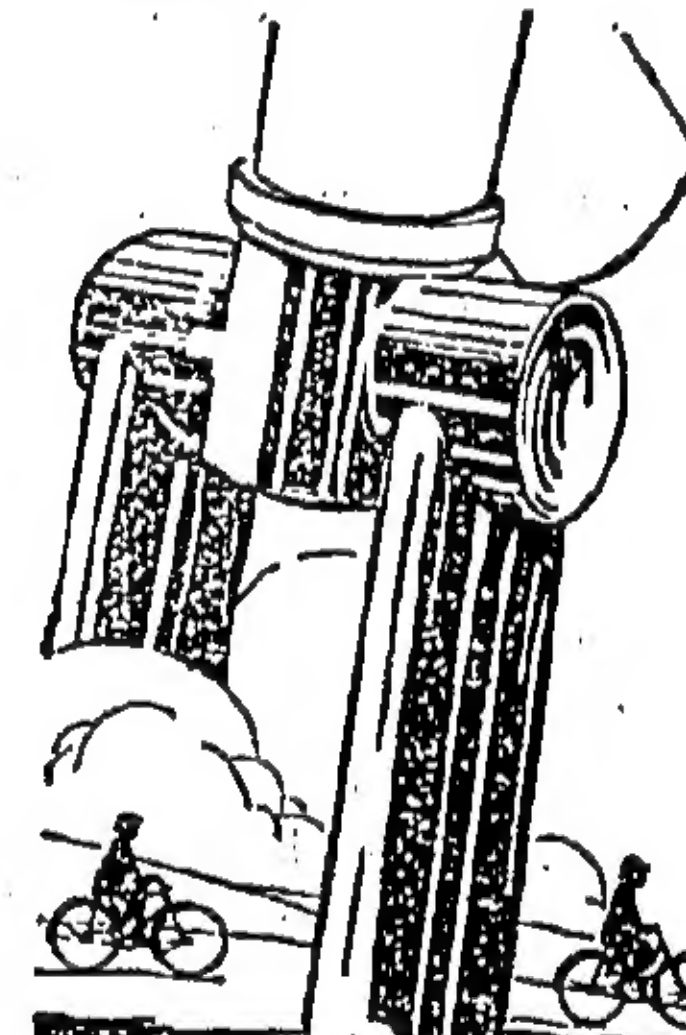
For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

ISLAND.	Feet
Signal Station	1774
St. Paul's	1754
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Pyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1505
Tatfoo Sanatorium	800
Mr. Davis	477
Bowen Rd. (Silverst.)	393
MAINLAND.	
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971
Lion Rock	1645
Shatin Pass	1000
Customs Pass	780
Yi-tai Peak	724

Rheumatism.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it cures. Get a bottle to day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CAN A SHADOW
HAUNT
YOU?



See this Fork Crown—
It is one of the distinctive features of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

(no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles). The tubular fork-crown, of malleable steel, is far stronger than any ordinary bicycle fork-crown. It is one of the standard Raleigh features covered by the all-world Guarantee-For-Ever. Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

THE HONGKONG RUBBER CO., (CHINA) LTD.
Ben Building, 27, Avenue Road, Wai, Hongkong.
GUARANTEED FOR EVER.

ORDER FROM YOUR BOOKSELLER
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
1923
EDITED BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD, O.B.E.
PRICE - - \$12.50
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INFORMATION REGARDING CHINA.

J. T. SHAW

— TELEPHONE 692 CENTRAL —

NEW SUITINGS
for the
AUTUMN

A fine assortment of all the best materials for

GENT'S SUITS

Equally suitable also for

LADIES' SMART TAILOR MADES

No. 11, Beaconsfield Arcade
(Opposite City Hall)

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

The Fourth issue of the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK will be published in AUGUST, 1923.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers being given in sequence.

SPECIMEN PAGE.

Central—22	The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street
do 22	"China Mail" (Newspaper), 5, Wyndham Street
do 22	The Dollar Directory Co., 5, Wyndham Street
do 22	Telephone Handbook, 5, Wyndham Street
Peak—23	Bridger, R. L. Residence, 120, The Peak
Kowloon—23	Green Island Cement Co., Cement Works, Hok-uk
Central—23	Jordan, Forsyth, Gray, Aubrey, Urquhart, Lyon
do 23	Brown & Macgown, Drs., Alexandra Buildings
do 23	Brown, Dr. Lyon, Office, Alexandra Buildings
Peak—23	Forsyth, Dr. C., Office, Alexandra Buildings
Peak—23	Brown, Mr. N. S., Residence, 76, The Peak
Peak—23	Batterfield and Swire, Mr. N. S. Brown's, Residence, 76, The Peak
Kowloon—23	Ye Fong Chan, 136, Temple Street, Yaumati
Central—24	Tak Shun Bank, 155, Queen's Road, Central
Peak—24	Bell, A. Dyer, Residence, 51, The Peak
Kowloon—24	Dixon, H., Residence, 4, Lysonsman Villa, Chatham Road
Central—25	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Aberdeen Dock, Aberdeen
Peak—25	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Chief Manager's Residence, 166, Magazine Gap, The Peak
Peak—25	Dyer, R. M., Residence, 156, The Peak
Kowloon—25	Shan Lai Sang, 33, Peking Road

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has met a want which has long been felt amongst users of the Telephone, as it provides an easy means of ascertaining the name of the Subscriber without the necessity of a search through the ordinary alphabetical directory.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK costs \$1 per copy and is sold on the strict understanding that on the publication of a new one the old one will be returned to the publishers. The proviso is made in the interests of Subscribers in view of the frequent changes that take place.

ORDER.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO., 5, Wyndham St.
Please supply me with copy of the July—December 1923 issue of the Telephone Handbook at \$1 per copy. I agree to return this copy to you on application when a new Handbook is published.

Cash enclosed \$.....

Name
Address
Tel. No.

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL"

FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS.

Sole Agents:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Phone Central 614. Established 81 Years.

Wm. Powell Ltd
Tel. Central 3146

"ATLAS" REGD PYJAMAS

IN LIGHT,
MEDIUM
AND
HEAVY
WEIGHT.

TAILOR MADE.

UNSHRINKABLE MATERIALS
IN NEAT DESIGNS.



PRICES
\$6.75 \$10.50 &
\$12.50.
"VIVELLA"
best quality only.
\$14.50.
LUVISCA SILK
\$16.50.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1923.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

As we expressed in the "Letter from Home" which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *China Mail*, "Education" experts at home are still discussing what is meant by education and there is great uncertainty of aim and method of opinion regarding this most vital question. It is not merely at home that there is this "great uncertainty" and "conflict of opinion." Such must always be the case with such a subject as education. Our correspondent, whose letters will be worth more than passing thought, cites the views of the American Principal of Columbia University on this question, who has offered "certain evidences of education" which are as far from the common view of education as anything can be. Correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue are given as the first essential. Refined and gentle manners which are the result of fixed habits of thought and action, as the second, the argument being that good manners are a very effective measure of good morals. The Principal could not contemplate applying the word educated to the most well informed vulgarism. Sound standings of appreciation of beauty and of worth and a character based on these standards is the third essential, the fourth being the power and habit of reflection: Few people, it is alleged, ever reflected, whilst most people lived on the surface of life and seldom probed the depths. It is hardly worth while spending time arguing or insisting on such obvious truths as are contained in this fourth essential. There will be unanimous agreement that the assertions are true and like truth unassailable. There is still a further essential, the need of efficiency or the power to do. The listing of these points show the

lines on which enlightened educational thought is proceeding and what an immense difference there is between the new idea and the old conception of education as a thorough grounding in the usual rudiments of the three R's. Doubtless there will be those who will scoff at these apparent idealistic essentials of what should consist of true education. Education has so far consisted in fitting the youth of the Nation to take its place in the competitive race of life. The subjects taught and the methods of teaching them to pass successfully through, in some quarters, debated test of examinations, are all seemingly aimed at turning out Robots—machine-made educated beings whose educational success as evidenced by degrees, diplomas, certificates, prizes, shall entitle them to the best jobs that are going. It may be argued that many of the essentials quoted are matters for the parent in the home, but whilst this in part is true, it must be advanced that seeing the influence the teacher has on the minds of the young at the most plastic stage of life, such ideals as have been mentioned, must, if they are to be successful, be advanced and taught by those who have been called to probably the highest and most responsible work that can fall to any man or woman. We are reminded of the observation of one who was at one time Lecturer in our University, who in referring to the evident and feverish anxiety of those most concerned to turn our Engineering graduates, solemnly yet smilingly deplored this haste and advised the more important necessity of "turning out men." We attempt no dogmatism on a highly specialised and controversial subject beyond commending the ideals advanced as very desirable.

Sermons.

If figures can be made to prove anything we wonder what they can be made to prove in stating that 85,000 sermons are delivered weekly in England and Wales alone. Eighty-five thousand! Given the average delivery of a sermon as a period of say twenty-five minutes,

we arrive at the fact that computing minutes into days we get a matter of 1,478 days. Assuming that on an average three hours are spent by each of the 85,000 sermonisers we get 255,000 hours spent in preparation—probably prayer—let us hope so. Of course these figures are merely problematical. Many of the sermons would probably be old ones for the dear Vicars may have been busy visiting their parishioners on the golf course; or snipped from *The Church Times* or *The British Weekly* or *The Methodist Recorder*. Yes, even *The War Cry*. If we allow that on an average half a minute is devoted to a consideration of the sermons delivered by those who, presumably heard them (we make this low allowance because we are informed quite a lot of people regard the sermon period as a legitimate time for sleeping) we get 85,000 multiplied by 30 seconds. (We leave our readers to work this out, our ready reckoner being at the moment out on loan.) At which stage we arrive at the question: "Are sermons of any use?" The Rev. Basil Bouchier of Hampstead Garden suburb himself asks the question: "Are not sermons futile?" and if we look round, and consider the unutterable chaos of thought that exists in theological circles, the terrible examples of Christian charity exhibited by professional and other professing Christians, we must conclude that they are futile. To quote our clerical Bouchier: "They represent the greatest sum total of 'lost labour' in the world." In his 20 years' experience he states: "I have been profoundly impressed—and depressed—by the apparent futility of preaching, and the mixed multitude who form the average congregation." We are not sure but we believe there is in existence a nursery rhyme which says that example is better than precept.

Own Your Own Home.

Applications for buildings by individuals anxious to own their own homes under the scheme of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, of which Mr. Fred. Ellis is the promoter, are now nearing the 2,000 mark so that it is to be hoped Government will not delay its announcement as to what sites are available. The intention forms embodying the terms under which land may be obtained from the colonial Government under this five-year leasehold scheme, have been in circulation for some days, but certain of the points still need emphasis to avoid misunderstanding among would-be owners of homes. For example, the individual applicant to Mr. Ellis's company is bound to the government on identical terms with those under which the company holds the lease, as regards selling, purchasing and continuation of building. If the lessee wishes to do so, he can keep the house for the entire 10 years, after which the property will automatically revert to government on certain terms. In other words, when once the applicant has satisfied the claims of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, the house would be his property until the full forty years had expired unless he desired to sell. In the latter event, the applicant is allowed to sell at public auction, where, if he desires, he may buy in the property on the ordinary 75 years' renewable lease. This, however, would not absolve the applicant from his obligation to continue to build. The point we would stress is that the applicant, who desires to build a home for himself, can do so without the fear of being compelled to sell his property and to continue building. It is for this reason that we consider schemes, promoted on the lines of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, should take precedence of applications from large syndicates which have not the interests of the small man at heart.

Today's Poem.

(Morning Exercise.)

When I go a-walking
On the city street
It's not only people,
It's poems that I meet.

Some stride, hunched;
Some trip along
Wearing a daisy,
Humming a song.

Some rhyme together,
Some go free, apart,
But all my street of poems
I love with all my heart.

—ISABEL F. CONANT.

Treatment for Dysentery.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn case of dysentery. It is a really good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 14.—Coronet Theatre; "Foolish Wives." At 7.15 "Her Kingdom of Dreams."
September 14.—Star Theatre; "The Son of Wallingford."
September 14.—World Theatre; "The Plut."
September 15.—Star Theatre; Tina Gerald and Tom Fenwick in a repertoire of One-Act plays, 9.15 p.m.
September 15.—Coronet Theatre; Priscilla Dean in "Wild Honey."
September 16.—World Theatre; "The Haunting Shadows."
SOCIAL.
September 14.—Dance held by H.M.S. "Dionede" at R.N. Canteen Theatre.
September 15.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Promenade Concert, 9.15 p.m.
September 15.—Victoria Recreation Club night-swimming fête at 9 p.m. sharp.

LAND SALE.

September 17.—P.W.D. five lots of Crown Land at Pokfulam, 3 p.m.

AUCTIONS.

September 14.—Lammer Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a valuable collection of Postage Stamps, 5.15 p.m.
September 15.—Lammer Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell St., a quantity of High Class Havana, Manila and Dutch Cigars, at Noon.
September 18.—Lammer Bros., at "Kingsclere" Kennedy Road, a large quantity of valuable household furniture, 11 a.m.
September 19.—Lammer Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell St., the s.s. "Wah Kiu," noon.
September 20.—Lammer Bros., at "Craig Rye" No. 13 The Peak, a large quantity of valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.
September 21.—Lammer Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, the s.s. "Chekiang," 3 p.m.
MEETING.
September 18.—First ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Sandakan Light and Power Co., (1922) Ltd. at St. George's Building, Chater Road, 11 a.m.
September 20.—Extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hide and Leather Co., Ltd., at 67, Des Vaux Road, 12.15 p.m.
October 2.—Ordinary general meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Offices, 20, Des Vaux Road, 11 a.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two Portuguese are suffering from enteric and one Chinese from small-pox, according to the health returns for yesterday.

In the Hongkong Water Polo League, last night, the L.R.C. scratched to the R.G.A. first team. The U.A.C. defeated the King's (B) by 4 goals to 1.

Five men entered No. 11 Man Oa Fung at 7.30 last night by the verandah. After subduing the inmates who were tied up in a cubicle, the miscreants made off with money and jewellery to the total value of \$438.30.

The Open-Air Concert at Volunteer Headquarters tomorrow should attract a great crowd. There are in all 14 diversified items on the programme of much excellence, besides which the proceeds are for the Japanese Relief Fund.

The Vacuum Oil Company send the *China Mail* a copy of their booklet, "Correct Lubrication" of which they are prepared to supply free copies on application. The booklet which is well produced and illustrated contains much useful information for the motorist.

The Kowloon Cricket Club concert which was postponed on account of bad weather, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Fund, will be held on Saturday, September 22, when it is hoped the same programme as originally arranged will be gone through.

The *China Mail* understands that Mee Cheung, the well-known photographer has promised to enlarge and print a series of photographs of the Japan earthquake taken by the Press of the "Empress of Canada" who was a member of the relief party that did such exceptional and heroic work during the calamity. The proceeds from the sale of these pictures is to be devoted to the local relief fund.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Peking telegram announces the death of the monarchist general, Chang Huan, who tried to restore the ex-Emperor to the throne some years ago.

The students and staff of St. Stephen's College are holding a concert to-night in the College Hall in honour of the arrival of the Warbler, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt and Mr. T. J. Price who joins the College staff.

SECCAO PORTUGUESA.

AS DUAS ESCOLAS DE PORTUGUES EM HONGKONG.

No nossa Secção do sábado passado, sobre este assunto discussões que voltaríamos a occuparmos do mesmo, dum modo mais desenvolvido, o que passamos hoje a fazer.
Quando abordamos, pela primeira vez este assunto, fornamos o intento de irmos, quando os nossos afazeres o permitissem entrevistar os atuais professores, para com eles trocarmos impressões, mas, como queríamos que a nossa critica seja imparcial e não fosse movida por qualquer sentimento de simpatia para com os professores decidimos não os entrevistar, para podermos imparcialmente apreciar os factos. Antes, que assim o faciamos, julgamos ser um dever consignar aqui o nosso reconhecimento para com os incansáveis professores na sua obra de propaganda a favor das Escolas Portuguesas. Ambos os professores, apesar de serem por diversas formas atraídas em suas aulas, para as Escolas. A principal razão para estas linhas, uma serie de interrogações nos preoccupa. Varios pontos a serem considerados. Por que será que o Governo, de um momento para outro, cessou de subsidiar estas duas escolas? Será pelos maus resultados obtidos na ultima inspecção? Será ainda pelos maus resultados obtidos nos exames de admissão à Universidade? Analisemos um pouco. O Sr. Secretario do Governo, numa sessão do Conselho Legislativo, disse que a inspecção, foi determinada por uma comunicação feita ao Governo no sentido de mostrar que havia deficiência no ensino e mau aproveitamento do subsidio concedido. Onde, partiu essa comunicação? Da Associação de Socorros Mutuos? Do Club Lusitano? Não queramos crer. Da autoridade consular? Estamos mais inclinados a crer esta ultima hipotesis. A seguir, reproduzimos parte do discurso do Sr. Secretario do Governo, que o Sr. Dr. Luiz Nolasco, fadado as explicações, folgou de fazer, e, porque assim ficou o governo ao corrente do estado (diremos pessimamente informado) em que funcionam as escolas existentes em Hongkong. E assim concebida: "Direi com toda a franqueza que a minha impressão sobre o ensino e funcionamento destas escolas foi extraordinariamente dolorosa. De maneira alguma eu vi, que, ao sacrificio, ao dispêndio feito pelo Governo da Província, que anda por cinco mil patacas annuaes correspondia o menor proveito ou utilidade. Tratando-se do ensino da lingua portuguesa, entendo que este, por todas as razões, deve merecer particular carinho e dedicada atenção por parte do Governo, dele resultam vantagens que ocioso é enumerar, tão evidentes elas são. O que se faz, porém, em Hongkong, quanto ao ensino da lingua portuguesa, é quasi igual a zero (?) A não ser com raras excepções esse ensino deixa muito a desejar. Mesmo nas classes mais adiantadas sobretudo nas do sexo masculino, o aproveitamento era quasi nulo. Nas classes do sexo feminino encontrrei, relativamente, algum aproveitamento que correspondia um pouco ao esforço feito pela professora. Razões de diversa natureza justificam esse estado de coisas, além disso as classes funcionam creio que por favor, em dependências, muito modestas, excessivamente modestas, de umas escolas religiosas e com um horario extremamente reduzido."

Esta inspecção foi feita durante a regencia dos atuais professores e, antes destes, foram tres os que por aqui andaram a leccionar, não conseguindo nenhum deles denotar-se por mais dum anno, exceptuando os atuais. Um dos primeiros professores começou leccionando mais de 50 alunos e terminou com 7. Atenta a injustiça da informação prestada, não podemos deixar de aqui registrar—o que revela um progresso para as escolas—que os atuais professores começaram as aulas com pouco mais de 40 alunos, esboçaram encaminha-las de forma tal, que as Escolas contam hoje mais de 150 alunos. Os alunos segundo informações que colhemos, sabem todos ler e os mais adiantados, conhecem todas as partes do discurso e sabem conjugar verbos e alguns até os irregulares, o que, diremos, se não fossem os esforços e boa vontade dos professores não disso viriam os alumnos saber e é portanto um aproveitamento. Não é com dois, ou tres annos de leccionação que se pode julgar os alumnos habilitados a exames de admissão à Universidade e muito em especial num meio como Hongkong. Além disso, são constantes as mudanças de professores e cada um deles com o seu metodo. Essas alterações muito prejudicam o bom andamento das Escolas. Quando estas foram, "inspecções", os alumnos na sua maioria, nunca tinham tido conhecimento da lingua, e, com apenas alguns meses de estudo, o que se poderia esperar deles? Mesmo assim eles não falam qualquer coisa de incompreensível, como afirma o sr. Secretario, e, tão incompreensível foi, segundo nos constou, que

durante a inspecção não foram precisos interpretes. A nosso ver a inspecção não devia ter sido feita por enquanto, atendendo o pouco tempo de leccionação ministrada pelos atuais professores, e, em lugar dessa inspecção, devia o sr. Secretario ter vindo a assistir nos exames finais para fazer parte do jury, e, então, por certo, conscienciosamente não teria elaborado o relatório que apresentou ao Governo e no mesmo relatório também leve a injustiça de não mencionarem o tempo de leccionação de cada aluno. O Governo de Macau não pensou em estudar o assunto especialmente, repetimos, num meio como esse, onde as crianças falam o patois e a lingua huciza, e, para encaminha-las, necessitam de professores que os entendam e se façam entender. Nada disso levou em conta e mandou dizer a Associação de Socorros Mutuos que cessava de subsidiar as escolas e que mandava um missionario para a regencia do ensino. E' verdade que as escolas funcionam por favor em dependências de umas escolas religiosas. Constatou-se que na escola do sexo masculino foi determinada hora certa pelo Director do Colegio em que ela funciona, para cada classe. E o professor lecciona, segundo a determinação dada, de forma que, na ultima classe de superior, a mais adiantada, ha alumnos que sabem menos ou tanto como os da classe inferior. Se estas e outras dificuldades com que têm lutado os professores de forma que não puder fazer distincção de classes, não acepoção estrita desta palavra. Interrogado a este respeito, há já meses, o professor respondeu-nos que espera conseguir estabelecer as distincções de classe depois deste anno.

Quanto aos exames, pedimos venia, para transcrever o que escreveu o correspondente em Hongkong de "A Patria" naquele seminario. Reza assim: "Com relação aos examinados muito temos que falar por amor da verdade e da justiça. Seide fonte limpa que esses rapazes se matricularam em portuguez contra o parecer do director do St. Joseph's College e do respectivo professor, que muito bem conhecia a força dos seus alumnos, os quais se habilitaram para os exames de ingles depois de terem passado em 8 ou 9 classes, e tiveram a audacia de se fazer examinar, por sua propria conta e risco, na bela e difficil lingua de Camões, sem se quer ter o curso elemental primario. Que admira, pois, se fossem reprovados!"

E' obrigado o estudo dum outro idioma alem do ingles, dal o escollherem os portuguezes a propria lingua. Se os examinados tivessem a lembrança de se informar quanto tempo de estudo tinham tido os matriculados e lhes dessem provas correspondentes, o resultado seria menos desfavoravel.

Roma o Pavia não se fizeram nada dia."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

THEATRE MATTERS.

Sir,—I see the Comedy Company which is to open at the Theatre Royal to-morrow week is to commence with "Romance," and to end its season, or the first part of it, with "Peg O' My Heart." These have been given before in Hongkong, and the Company would be well advised to substitute them for something that is less old. I hope you will induce them to do so. Tom Fenwick and Tina Gerald have shown commendable enterprise in giving us something new and outside the ordinary and their efforts. Perhaps the Comedy Company will note the above and not mind this criticism which is well meant.

Yours etc,

DRESS CIRCLE.
Hongkong, September 14.

ELECTION FAILURE.

ANFU CLIQUE GET
BLAMED.

PEKING, September 13.
It is considered noteworthy that Li Yuan-hung's reported declaration that he is still President and desirous of forming a Coalition Government synchronises with the expiration of the legal tenure of office of the governing Cabinet. The latter-day's meeting is discussing the issue of a circular telegram saying that its term must be prolonged until a President is elected.

The Chihli faction accuse the An-fu faction of the chief responsibility for yesterday's election failure, and threaten to arrest the leaders.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

The normal train service with the exception of the night express trains will be resumed to-morrow on the Kowloon railway.

Through fire and wind and water—
Through tides and waves and earthquakes,
Through pestilence and death.

Through wars and all their horror,
Through threat and year by year;
With ever trailing sorrow,
To fill what life holds dear.

And far beyond the house-tops,
I see the lovely trees;
With interwoven foliage,
Caressing every breeze:

There drinking in the sunshine,
And waiting for the rain;
With silver drops to kiss them
When coming down again:

Do they know night of happiness,
To serve as they were made;
To cling to earth with loving roots,
Protecting with their shade?

Beyond the trees are mountains,
And then again the plains;
With golden crops and fruiting trees
In sunshine wind and rains.

And back again my thoughts have come,
And whispered they to me:
"We've listened in attuned to waves
O'er mountains plains and sea!"

"And everywhere we must confess,
The rule of old remains;
We only met with happiness
Through sunshine wind and rains."

"Through Sunshine's love and friendship,
The Raining of our tears;
And Wind to bear our troubles
When rolling down the years."

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

VOTING CONTEST QUERY.

POINTS TO NOTE.

"What is the last day for sending in votes?" asks a correspondent in connection with our voting contest. He will find the answer given in the rules on page 9. Monday is the last day. Votes sent in after Monday will be discounted. Competitors can therefore send in all their votes together, as many as they like, but they must send them in to reach this office not later than Monday. Final judging takes place on Tuesday and the result is announced in the *China Mail* on Wednesday.

THE TRINITY.

Before my attic window,
As o'er a billow sent;
Aching from each house-top,
Are voices calling me:

To tell me of their sorrows,
To whisper of their pains;
To cry from grief or joyance,
Of losses and of gains:

Of births and deaths and weddings,
Of childhood youth and age;
Of laughter and of music,
Of silence and of rage:

Of hate and love and friendships,
Of industry and art;
Of pangs but known to loneliness,
That grips a broken heart.

Here gathered from the tropics,
Or from a northern clime;
The fair the dark the beautiful,
With ugliness of crime.

Lark of each its purpose,
For grinding in turmoil;
The echo comes, "but happiness"—
From every son of toil.

"The happiness of others,
The happiness of self."
Reveries from the house-tops—
Is happiness an elf?

That drives through all the ages,
To scourge us on our way;
To fill our history's pages
With sorrows of the day?

Through fire and wind and water—
Through tides and waves and earthquakes,
Through pestilence and death.

Through wars and all their horror,
Through threat and year by year;
With ever trailing sorrow,
To fill what life holds dear.

And far beyond the house-tops,
I see the lovely trees;
With interwoven foliage,
Caressing every breeze:

There drinking in the sunshine,
And waiting for the rain;
With silver drops to kiss them
When coming down again:

Do they know night of happiness,
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To cling to earth with loving roots,
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Beyond the trees are mountains,
And then again the plains;
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And back again my thoughts have come,
And whispered they to me:
"We've listened in attuned to waves
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"And everywhere we must confess,
The rule of old remains;
We only met with happiness
Through sunshine wind and rains."

"Through Sunshine's love and friendship,
The Raining of our tears;
And Wind to bear our troubles
When rolling down the years."

1923. JOHN KYOTO.

WHAT TO DO WHEN BABY CANNOT SLEEP.

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FROM BANGKOK.

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FROM SINGAPORE.

Sept. 29.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

FROM MANILA.

Sept. 29.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

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FROM JAVA.

Sept. 18.—J.C.J.L. Tjisondari.

24.—J.C.J.L. Tji, anva.

FROM JAPAN.

Sept. 21.—J.C.J.L. Tjisalak.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept. 30.—B. I. Guechun.

FROM VANCOUVER.

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CHITS FOR DRINKS.

MR. LOWE MAKES HIMSELF CLEAR.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.

A further contribution to the Great Chit Controversy was made in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon when the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, pursuant to notice, tabled the following statement giving his reasons for voting last week in favour of the repeal of the "no-chits" provisions of the Liquor Ordinance: In pursuance of notice I beg to lay before this honourable Council the following statement of the grounds of my dissent from the opinion of the majority of one only, which defeated the motion brought forward at the Council meeting held on September 6, 1923, for advocating the repeal of Section 3 of the Liquor Ordinance, 1917.

First, because the clause was originated by the late Governor Sir Henry May, as the minimum he could enforce on this Colony in place of the much more drastic measure he had in mind to reduce the consumption of alcohol, not only in hotels but in clubs; he actually made a statement in Council (Hansard p. 60) that the object of the bill was not to stop drinking, which, to my mind, was untrue and calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the members present and the public at large. Further, the cash chit system which the Bill tacitly brought into being was a child of the brain of the Colonial Secretary, the proposer of the clause in Council, who had introduced a somewhat similar measure in the club of another country which has for its actual object the curtailment of credit by planters who rushed back from the club to their practically inaccessible homes in the country and evaded their commitments. I have no doubt the remedy was effectual, but there are no inaccessible places in this Colony and this reason does not therefore apply here.

Secondly, the Ordinance was rushed through the second and third reading in one day, on which the Estimates for the year were also brought forward besides much other business. The management of the leading hotels protested against the haste in which the clause would cause them and their customers. No reasons for the measure were printed on the Bill, and the Government shelved any attempt at compromise or amendment by refusing to reply to criticism.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

The Government only presented their explanations and reasons on the day itself, a procedure which prevented the petitioners placing before hon. members such arguments as they would have thought necessary. Hotel managers are very much more subject to restrictions and to the supervision of the Government and the police than any other trader, and well conducted "houses" naturally object to any unnecessary additions to these restrictions. It therefore appears to me that the rushing through of this measure, which an Unofficial member supporting the Government described as "much ado about nothing," was unfair.

His Excellency the present Governor admits the question is one in which two opinions are possible, because it concerns the internal management of the hotels and their clients; and he doubted whether if he were starting with a clear field he would make such a clause law. Moreover, both in 1917 and 1923, it was contended by the representatives of the Justices of the Peace and the Chamber of Commerce that the clause was merely vexatious and unnecessary, yet the hotels were browbeaten by the Government into acquiescence in a measure originating in an honest but hysterical effort by impractical men "to win the war." To-day the only people who support the retention of the present law are Government officials who do not mix freely with the users of hotels, for the reason they have no need to do so. Nothing, therefore, in the above leads me to believe it is a vital necessity to retain the clause.

Thirdly, The Hon. Colonial Secretary in 1917 apparently influenced the passing of the Bill by

remarking that "in the case of a well-known resident it will always be possible to get money (to pay for drinks) at the office of the hotel." To my mind there is no difference between signing an I.O.U. for a round sum and spending (in drinks) the proceeds on more than one occasion, than in signing an I.O.U. for the exact cost of the drinks on each occasion. Further to sign the "chit" or "bill" for drinks is no different in moral effect from signing an I.O.U. It may, however, help a "prostitute" to delude himself that he has signed no drink chits in that particular month, and I dissent from any attempt to help or create hypocrisies.

Chits and Chalk.
Fourthly, A great point was made by the Hon. Mr. Shewan that nowhere else in the world could anyone tender a chit in any hotel bar. This, to my mind, is a misstatement, as chits are the rule and not the exception throughout the Far East in the hotels and shops if the purchaser is known to be good for payment. Moreover, as admitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at the time, the practice of "chalking up" a customer's drinks was an ancient practice in the village inns of England. His Excellency the Governor in 1917 followed up Mr. Shewan's statement by declaring that the chit system was not against the letter of the law though it is against the principle of it.

Fifthly, H.E. Sir Henry May amplified the previous point by recalling that to his astonishment a hotel manager in London refused to cash or accept his cheque for £10, even though he explained he was Governor of Hongkong; and that at great inconvenience he had to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to get cash to pay his bill. To my mind this only shows the trend of thought in the mind of the speaker in thinking it right to force Hongkong people other than himself (he as Governor never used the same inconvenient position in which he was placed when he entered a London hotel. Such a "dog in the manger policy" does not meet with my approval, and although he may have intended his words to convey another meaning, I contend they are only capable of this construction.

Sixthly, The Government have recently reduced the Stamp Duty on cheques from 10 cents to 5 cents, presumably in deference to my remarks on robberies at the last Budget debate. Part of my remarks read as follows:—"It has long been recognised that robberies from Europeans are practically non-existent because Europeans hardly ever carry any money beyond a few cents for current chair hire. Robberies from business and private houses are chiefly incurred from the knowledge that dealings therein are conducted in cash and the probability is that large cash sums are available on the premises at all hours. The more payments by cheque are in vogue, the necessity for cash in hand is reduced to a minimum, and the incentive to robbery is removed. To help this movement I suggest that the duty of ten cents on cheques be reduced to one cent."

Europeans and Money.
More and more Europeans appear to use the hotels in Hongkong managed by the Hongkong Hotel Co., (and, presumably, the other hotels as well) and, if the chit system is interfered with, as seems likely, all these Europeans will find it necessary to carry notes and more silver. Bag-snatching from European ladies is not unknown in the Colony, and I am inclined to think pocket-nicking and even more violent efforts are not beyond the capabilities of native robbers, if the European men provide such inducement in the future as will make the venture profitable. At present European sea-faring men are the only ones who are supposed to carry cash in their pockets, and for some years past the Government has exercised a paternal care over those who leave the piers after dusk in sampans by stationing police there,

who note down particulars and the numbers of the sampans in order to provide evidence when the passenger fails to reach his ship. Whether the percentage of "missing" has been kept down since this system was inaugurated is not known, but, presumably, the cost of it is found to be worth while. It is generally understood that the Colony is under-protected, although European lives are probably safer in Hongkong than in London and other large cities; until I contend this is attributable to the fact that European residents are not worth while robbing or killing. Anything, therefore, which tends to increase the carrying of money should, in any opinion, be condemned under present local conditions, and consequently I voted for the clause to be repealed.

The only Europeans I know who carry money are certain card-players, who, from motives arising from a curious form of pride unknown to "old stagers," prefer not to sign or accept chits due on the first of the following month.

Squeeze.
Seventhly, At last Thursday's debate on the question of the repeal of the objectionable clause, the Hon. Mr. Fletcher explained that he would vote against the repeal, though he spoke with some diffidence, and no overwhelming conviction, as he could not claim the advantage of knowing as much about drinking in bars as the Hon. Mr. Shewan claimed over the Hon. Mr. Pollock in 1917. I contend that if he knows so little about the subject in dispute, the moral value of his vote is negligible, though it undoubtedly influenced his official colleagues, who were the only members to support him. The rest of his speech referred to the evils of tobacco in Oxford giving credit to the sons of well-to-do parents, and other matters irrelevant to the supply of "drinks" to the public in Hongkong. The only exception was his attempt to minimise the difficulties of dealing with "boys" in this Colony. I can, however, substantiate from my experience as an auditor to hotels in London and Hongkong that, under the cash system, there is nothing known to London bar tenders and waiters about the percentage of liquor and cash it is possible to "squeeze" out of the proprietor and/or the customer which is not known to and taken advantage of by the Chinese "boy," but under the chit system it is possible to reduce the various forms of "squeeze" to a minimum. Mr. Fletcher's conclusion that the sale of drink must be large under the credit than under the cash system I would not care to deny, for it is true of the sale of any class of goods; but there is a limit to every man's capacity and the hours within which he may buy drinks in hotels. Self-respect also, is a brake to over indulgence in well-conducted hotels, especially those which the other sex frequent. Hotel-keepers are bound by law to supply drink for cash to any person who demands it whilst sober, and past experience has shown that, at the principal hotels, any rate, drunkenness is not only not encouraged but strictly barred, if only for fear of losing the licence, Mr. Fletcher's early troubles will doubtless find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of senior men, but he has overcome them and perhaps the effort had helped to make the successful man we see to-day. In my opinion, therefore, the credit system has its disadvantages, but in Hongkong, taken as a whole, the advantages outweigh them.

Solid Official Bloc.

Eighthly, If His Excellency the Governor stands by his expressed desire not to go beyond the wishes of the community and thinks to ascertain this desire by allowing the Official members to vote in accordance with their own judgment in the matter under notice, then he evinces, in my opinion, a belief in official human nature not shared by the "outsiders," who see more of the game as it affects them. It is, in my opinion, too much to expect independence of action from even highly-placed men with excellent prospects (so long as they are loyal and subservient to their superiors) high pay, mostly with wives and families, who during long past experience have hardly ever been allowed free judgment, even in a matter of "a storm in a teacup" (to use Mr. Shewan's simile). This was proved in the solid Official vote against the solid Unofficial vote, not only on this occasion but also on a recent occasion. No one blames the Officials, for they have been trained to believe that what their superiors do must be right, and should it occasionally be otherwise it is only a matter of time before the Government will introduce some amendment.

I have already referred to His Excellency's description of the question as a matter of the internal management of the hotel and its clients, and his admission that two opinions on the point at issue were possible and that he might not have inaugurated such a measure himself. These confessions, in my opinion, expose the weakness of the Government's case at the start.

His Excellency's inability to see any reason put forward for the repeal is not strange to Unofficial eyes, because Government work,

to which his experience has been entirely restricted, is non-competitive and contrasts very strongly with other kinds of work, which has to be financed and exploited in the face of daily and hourly competition and more or less rapid changes in fashion. For this reason it may not appear to Unofficials what the mover and seconder meant to convey when they denigrated the clause as vexatious and causing unnecessary inconvenience. It must be remembered that hotel business varies in volume during the day and there are extraordinary rushes of business at certain hours, when the space available and the staff are strained to the uttermost. Turning business away is a commercial crime, and cash business in those parts of the hotel, other than the actual bars where cash is the rule, takes twice as long to handle as chit business, because it is a difficult operation, especially with local currency. Thirst and hunger are insistent customers. To double the space available and similarly increase the staff may seem to the Unofficial simple matters to arrange, but in practice they are the reverse.

Mr. Shewan and Spirits.

Both H. E. and Mr. Fletcher made much use of the 1917 remarks of Mr. Shewan in the debate, though these remarks were made under a fit of feeling exasperated by expressly mentioned indifference and boredom and a wish to get away to his own more pressing business and private affairs. I gather Mr. Shewan's interest in, and outlook on, life has changed with the passage of years and the physical infirmities they bring in their train, so that it may be taken for granted his interest in "alcoholic spirits," which this measure alone deals with, has not now that interest for him which the non-alcoholic "spirits" have in another world he is now doing his best to communicate with. His argument against the employment of solicitors by the hotels only amounted to a very cheap sneer, as I find it very difficult to believe that Mr. Shewan has never employed solicitors to find arguments affecting his own interests. It is unbelievable, as every ordinary business man who has anything to lose (as the hotels believed at the time they had), employs a solicitor in such circumstances. The accusation of bad arguments used by the proposer and seconder can be met by my remarks under "Fourthly," which point out a misstatement of Mr. Shewan's.

Bad Debts.

Why His Excellency made the statement that the Hongkong Hotel does not pay for the fairly considerable amount of bad debts, and inferred the prices were higher than they need be in consequence, I do not pretend to know. The annual accounts of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. are filed in the Registrar's Office at the Supreme Court and the bad debts stated are so small as to be inconsiderable in comparison with the turnover. The Hon. Mr. Pollock inferred this in 1917 (Hansard p. 103) in answer to a question, when he said there were an infinitesimal number of cases of bad debts, and it does not seem to me that there was any justification whatever for H. E. the Governor in enervating the argument he used. The final argument about loss of interest is equally fallacious, and perhaps a simple example will satisfy the Council that the prices are not greatly enhanced thereby. X has a large birthday party and treats his friends to say, \$100 worth of champagne on the first of the month. Assuming he pays his bill on the 15th of the following month, apparently the Hotel has lost interest for 1½ months at 7% actually 8½ cents, which does not loom large on a \$100 transaction. The latter, even in this Colony, is not an everyday occurrence. On a \$10 transaction the apparent loss amounts to under 9 cents, and on \$1, drinks barely a cent.

A Tip to Tipplers.

I gather from His Excellency's remarks about "taking heavily with coffee" in the lounge" without paying for it" does not mean that the hotel must provide the brandy and coffee free of cost, but that the customer can legally sign a chit. If this is what the Ordinance is meant to mean, then an amendment to clause 3 (2) (b) reading as follows will put matters right, viz. "or in any position of the hotel not containing a bar counter at which the customer can stand up to and order drinks across," following the words "regular meals of the hotel." If heavy drinking is what the Government really wish to limit, then this alteration will meet the case as I am creditably informed, it is humanly practical to consume twice as much liquor standing as when the customer sits down whilst drinking.

His Excellency goes on to say that nowhere else in the world except Hongkong can non-residents sign for drinks, and refutes his own argument in the next sentence by admitting he has done this in Eastern hotels when he had forgotten to carry money. Again, if "forgetting to have money" is a legally good excuse for signing a chit, then no Hongkong hotel keeper will grumble at the Ordinance and the repeal has been asked for under a misapprehension.

His Excellency is quite right in assuming the hotel Directors want to sell more drink. They have a perfect right to this desire, since the Government gave them this privilege of selling alcohol and especially so, since the licence fee was raised from \$3,500 to \$8,000 only last year. The real desire of the Directors to sell more is only confined to those cases in which customers who have sufficient credit either have not had any, and desire some, or have not already had enough; and I contend this desire to do more business is a legitimate one and, as the Ordinance is now read, this trading is thwarted.

Standing H.E. a Drink.

The question whether the chit system, as applied to all goods is

a bad one and should be abolished, can be settled by the Government drawing up a Bill to effect this, when it will realise the difficulties in the way. The point as to whether the average man drinks too much and might drink less under certain circumstances is nullified by Sir Henry May's statement that the Bill was not intended to stop drinking. His Excellency's reluctance at taking a drink from a man who pays for it in cash, or the frigid indifference when the chit is signed, or the inclination to refuse when the invitation is extended in a certain way, or the lack of modesty suffered under similar circumstances in a club (presumably as distinct from a hotel) may be true; but unfortunately the opportunity of standing His Excellency a drink under any of these circumstances (at any rate in the Colony) is too rare to be used as an argument, as the feeling of "It is more blessed to give than to receive" seems to have been forgotten. Less highly-placed individuals reciprocate the invitation at once, and any reluctance, or false modesty, is pleasantly cured.

His Excellency's query, as to what happens if a man's credit is exhausted in the Hongkong Hotel, can be answered in only one way, and that is they take the same precautions as do bankers and other traders in similar circumstances. The debtor does as debtors do in all other cases, viz., pays up in whole, or part, and thereby creates a fresh credit, or, until he does, goes hungry and thirsty as far as the hotel is concerned, and quite rightly so.

The hotels do not object to take cash when asked to do so, but would prefer to take cheques. If His Excellency, or any other person, has to act as cashier, even though he is reasonably careful, he will find he can rarely, if ever, balance correctly. It is a very nervous occupation. When every "boy" is a subordinate cashier the difficulties are increased and His Excellency's remarks about "idiotic" statements in this relation are more wide of the mark than he imagines.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hongkong can have no complaint to make of the entertainments to be offered it on Saturday. Tom Fenwick and Tina Gerald appear at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, in a selection from their varied repertoires, which besides three comedy items, will include "The Intruder," which is in the front rank of one act plays. There should be a crowded audience to witness a most artistic performance. Then the postponed open-air concert in connection with the volunteers is to be held at Headquarters, whilst the swimming fête at the V.R.C. will appeal to many. The pictures will prove a magnet. Altogether Saturday will be a busy one.

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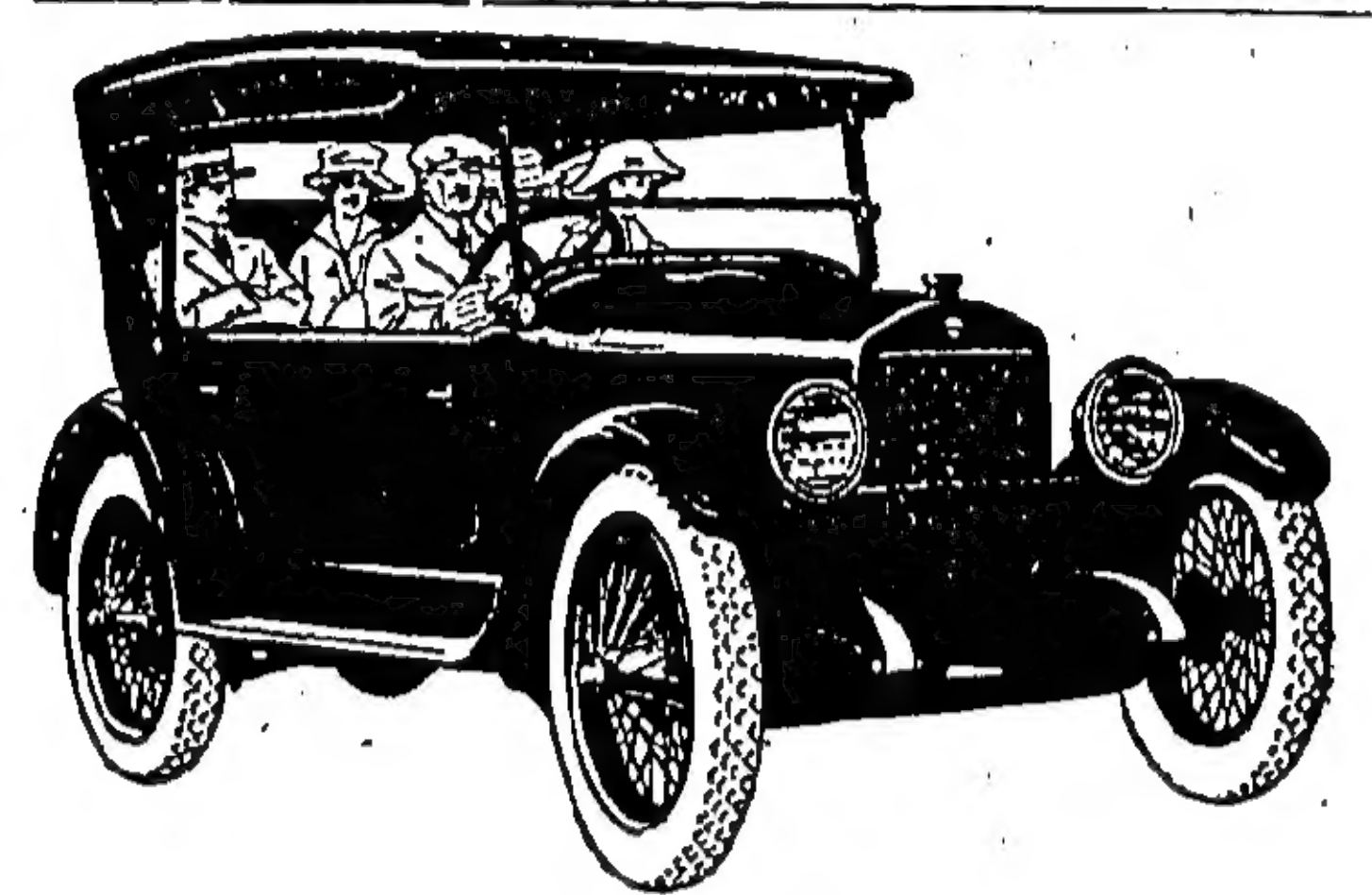
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FURTHER FIGURES FROM EARTHQUAKE ZONE.

A Foreign Office despatch was received by the Japanese Consul-General at 8 o'clock last night from which we extract the following:	
Twenty-three persons left Tokyo by boat from Shikibu on September 4 and 6. Half a million left the capital by railway between the 4th and 8th. Fresh arrivals, seeking news of their relatives number 220,000.	
Up to September 10, no less than 74,000 cremations took place. In Yokohama, up to September 11, it was ascertained that 67,000 houses had been destroyed, leaving 26,000 standing. The population at present is estimated at 250,000.	
In Kanagawa, prefecture (omitting Yokohama) 53,000 houses were destroyed, 4,500 of which were burned. The tidal wave washed away 70. Twenty-two thousand were seriously damaged by fire. The deaths numbered 4,300 while 24,000 were injured.	
At Yokosuka, 1,000 houses are in ruins, 300 damaged. The deaths numbered 400, injured 800.	
At Kamakura there were 500 deaths and 1,700 injured. The figures for Oraga are deaths 300, injured 3,000. In five other small towns the deaths were 900 and injured 6,000. Full details are not yet available.	
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“LOONGSANG” INQUIRY. SUGGESTION OF NEGLECT.

INDO-CHINA OFFICIALS' EVIDENCE.

The hearing of evidence in connection with the “Loongsang” disaster inquiry was finished yesterday afternoon.

After the China Mail had closed its reports.

Mr. R. Sutherland, Manager of the Indo-China Steamship Co., gave evidence regarding the steps taken after it was known that the “Loongsang” was in difficulties. He included how he applied to the Naval Yard for assistance, how launches were sent out when the tug of the steam had failed, and how Chinese bodies were picked up in surrounding islands during a search made on the following day.

Mr. Hall Brutton: How many casualties were there? Witness: The Second Officer was drowned, the Second Engineer and his wife were drowned, the Third Officer was drowned, the Third Engineer was drowned, and about nine or ten Chinese were drowned, these last out of a total of 31.

Mr. Brutton: Would it not have been an ordinary precaution, considering all the circumstances, to remove the crew? What was the reason for not doing so? Mr. Sutherland replied that he could not speak from a nautical man's point of view, but it seemed to him that there was a good deal the men could do. There was the making fast of the ship generally, the paying out of cables, the furling of awnings, the burning down of hatches, the lowering of boats, and, as there were about twenty other vessels in the Bay at the same time, he should think the men would be of use in finding the “Loongsang” off other ships, and, generally, conserving the vessel's safety.

Mr. Brutton reminded Mr. Sutherland that if the crew were taken off there would be no need for the lowering of boats, and all the other precautions could have been taken before. With regard to finding the “Loongsang” after the disaster, the men would have been of no use, they could not steer other vessels off with their hands.

Captain Wheeler, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was the next witness.

Mr. Davidson (examining): It has been suggested that the “Loongsang” should not have had a crew aboard on the night of the 15th August, before the typhoon. In your opinion, as an expert, could she properly have been sent to that station merely with an anchor watch aboard? Witness: I replied that such a course would have amounted to gross neglect of the Company's property. He went on to say that the officers and crew were there to look after the property, and to take them off when that property seemed to be in need of being looked after would be ridiculous.

Mr. Davidson: What would these men be required to do? In the event of her leaving the anchorage the suggestion is that the crew would have been no earthly use. Why should they be there? Witness: In a typhoon you can never tell what contingency may arise. For instance, it was necessary at one period to slack off cables; that is work for qualified men. It may be necessary to leave in chains, after chains, get up a spare anchor in a case of breaking anchor, and a hundred other things might turn up.

Mr. Davidson asked witness whether, knowing the condition of the “Loongsang,” he considered it a safe course to send her to a typhoon shelter at Kowloon Bay? Witness replied that this was the safest course that could be adopted. Mr. Brutton had remarked that five hundred men could not steer other ships off with their hands; that was perfectly true, but they could put out fenders over the side and take other precautions.

Mr. Davidson recalled that it had been suggested it was wrong to send the “Loongsang” to Kowloon Bay without her having any steam. Was it usual in Hongkong to send ships out to typhoon shelters when they had no steam, and during the typhoon season? Witness replied that there was no other course to take when a ship was undergoing survey; it was a constant practice, and one that entailed no great risk.

Further questioned, witness stated that at the time there were about fifteen other vessels in Kowloon Bay without steam, and there were about ten at that particular moment (when he was speaking).

Mr. Hall Brutton: In what way do you consider it possible to save a ship when she has neither steam nor rudder and a typhoon strikes the Colony?—Witness replied that the Colony did not enter into the question at all, since as she had no steam, a rudder would have been useless. Further pressed, witness said the ship was powerless under way without steam.

Mr. Brutton: Therefore she cannot ease the strain on her cables?—Witness: Have you ever known that done?

Mr. Brutton replied that he had seen ships easing off their cables in Hongkong Harbour a number of times, and so had Captain Wheeler. He then asked: Knowing these cables to be deficient, as you did, was it a proper thing to put that ship out there with the crew on board without any means whatever of helping themselves?—Witness: Certainly.

Having left them on board, would it not have been a proper and reasonable thing to have sent and had them removed when it was known that the typhoon was going to strike the Colony?—No.

Mr. Brutton: That is for the Court to decide.

Mr. Davidson re-examined witness on the question of the cables and asked him whether the fact that they did not quite come up to the standard required by the Board of Trade before issuing a passenger licence necessarily meant that they rendered the ship unworthy?—Witness replied with a decided negative.

Ships that do not have passenger certificates (continued Mr. Davidson) do not have their chains surveyed?—They do not undergo survey.

Mr. Davidson: What is described, then, as deficient merely means that the chains do not quite come up to the standard demanded before a passenger certificate is granted which will allow a ship to carry passengers in any part of the world for a period of twelve months? That is so.

This concluded the evidence.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES.

Mr. Lewis, addressing the Court on behalf of the Captain, said he had very little to say. It had been abundantly shown that the Captain had behaved in a thoroughly capable manner, and had done his duty well. He and the officers and men had done all that could be done to save the ship; the best anchorage possible had been chosen in Kowloon Bay, and all proper precautions had been taken in the circumstances.

Mr. Hall Brutton who appeared for the China Coast Office, the Marine Engineers' Guild, the crew and representatives of the deceased, addressed the Court on that section of the Ordinance under which the Court was convened dealing with loss of life on board ship. They had had evidence, he said, to the effect that the “Loongsang” was undergoing a lengthy survey in Kowloon Dock, and that she had been removed from dock and taken out to sea in order to make way for the gunboat “Patria.” It was no concern of his who was responsible—whether it was the owners, the Dockyard authorities, or the officers of the ship—but he did submit that it was here that the first negligence arose. It was known two days before that a typhoon was travelling in the direction of Hongkong at a certain speed and that it came to it in the same course it would strike in or near the Colony on the morning of the 15th. It was known, too, that the depression was getting more severe, and that the area covered by the typhoon was getting smaller. Yet, in spite of this, and with signals even then flying from the Observatory, the “Loongsang,” with no rudder and no steam, was taken out of a perfectly safe dock to make room for a boat that was going in merely to be painted, a boat that had plenty of steam and was quite capable of weathering the storm when it came. But no, she was put into the dock, and the “Loongsang,” helpless and dismantled, was towed into Kowloon Bay and left to her fate, for the sake of saving a day's dock rent.

Had the “Loongsang” been left where she was, she would have been all right today and all those valuable lives which had been lost would be safe. The negligence was the greater when the condition of the ill-fated vessel was considered. She was solely dependent upon deficient cables to ride out the storm, and, in the state of dismantlement in which she was, was nothing more nor less than a simple hulk.

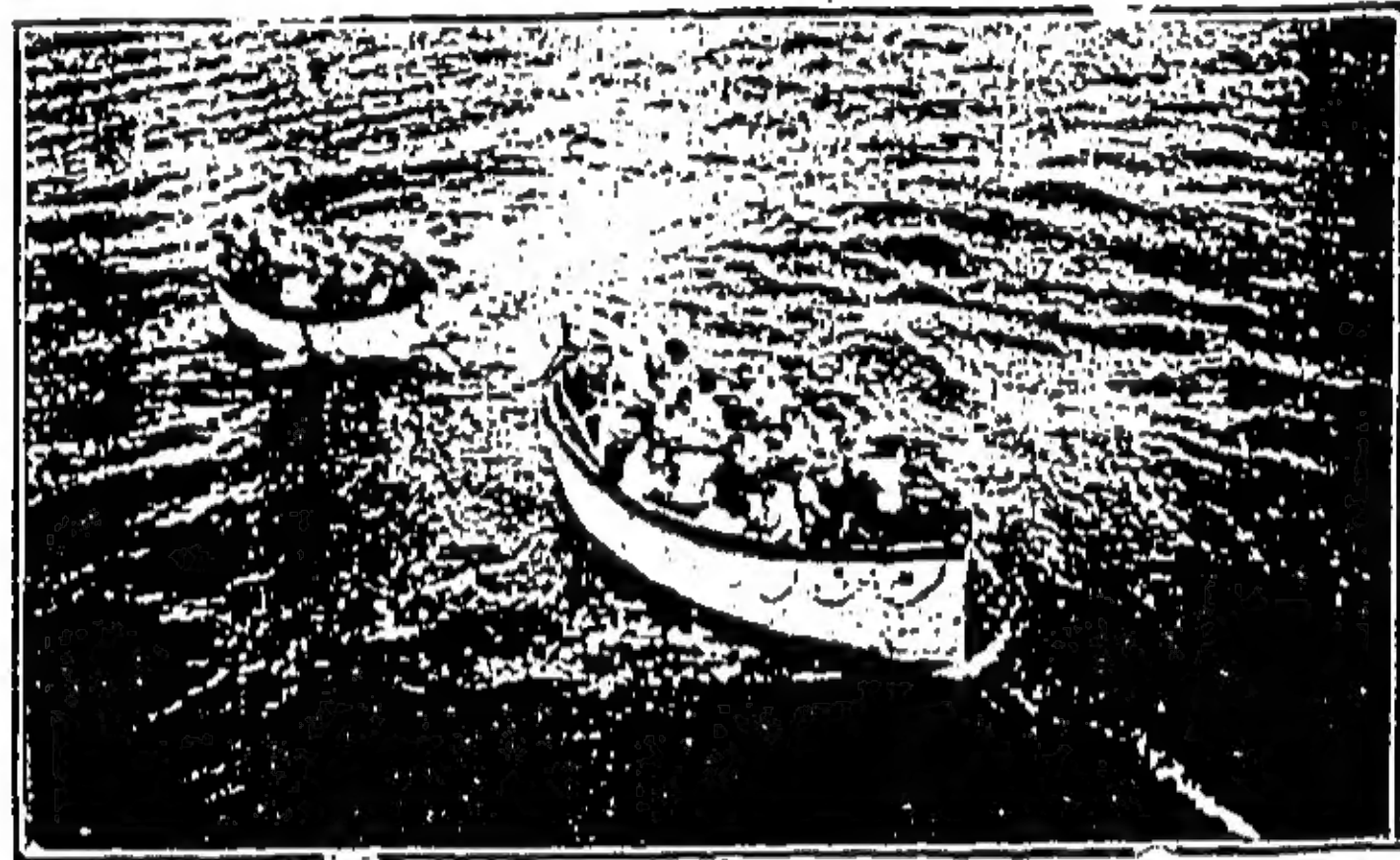
The second point where negligence occurred lay in the fact that, though it was known that the typhoon was liable to strike the Colony within a few hours, the crew were not taken off. They were told that, among other things, they could put out cables, but the evidence showed them that the only cable they had touched was that connected with the port anchor, and this they had lost. It had been stated that the condemnation of the cables was merely applicable to passenger ships, but this was untrue. The regulations were that any ship of 1,700 gross tonnage required a cable of 1.9-16in. The “Loongsang's” cable was not that, and therefore the “Loongsang” could not be described as seaworthy. If she was unseaworthy she was not capable of looking after herself, and if she was not capable of that, she was unsafe for any crew to be on board. Captain Wheeler had told them it was never the practice to take a crew off a ship when a typhoon was approaching and the ship was capable of raising steam, but they had the case of the “China.” She had no crew on board and no steam. The only person in charge was a skipper.

He asked the Court to come to the conclusion that if the proper precautions had been taken there would have been no loss of life.

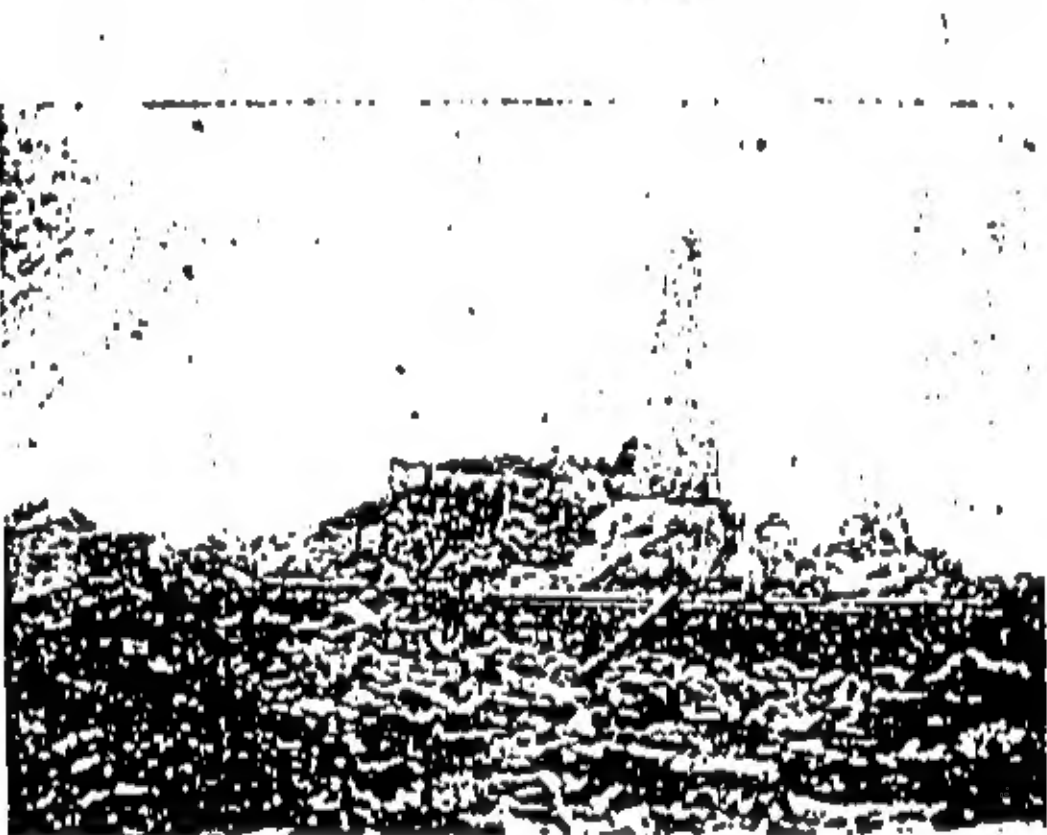
Mr. Davidson, representing the owners, then addressed the Court. With regard to Mr. Brutton's first point about the typhoon warning, he reminded the Court that every typhoon coming within the neighbourhood of Hongkong and signalled from the Observatory here was at one time or another making in this direction. The last typhoon was not remarkable, excepting that it struck the Colony. It was signalled in the usual way, and ships took shelter in the usual way. But if Mr. Brutton's idea were carried out it would mean that every time a typhoon signal went up all the ships which happened to be without steam would have to go into dock. The idea was absurd and impossible. Mr. Brutton was merely being wise after the event.

With regard to the removal of the “Loongsang” from the No. 3 Dock this was not done because the owners wished to save a day's rent. Such a suggestion was ridiculous. The “Patria” had looked the Dock some time before, but unfortunately

EARTHQUAKE. DISASTER IN JAPAN.



Refugees being taken aboard the “Empress” liner.



For the above pictures of the earthquake in Japan, the China Mail is indebted to Mr. Wong Tai, of the “Empress of Canada,” who arrived there shortly after the disaster happened.

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she had been delayed. Had she come at the proper time all would have been well, and this disaster would never have occurred. But this had nothing to do with the owners. They could not tell the Dock Company that they must put the “Patria” in No. 3 Dock; they had to do as the Dock authorities told them, and as the dock was already booked by the “Patria” there was only one course of action for the Dock Company to take, and they took it.

The hearing was adjourned since the Chairman, Commandant Beckwith, informing the parties concerned that they would be notified when the Court came to its decision.

The flags over Taikoo Office and Works were flown at half-mast yesterday owing to news having been received of the death of Mr. H. T. Heath at Hankow on Wednesday afternoon. For many years Mr. Heath has been on the Taikoo Staff, formerly at Quarry Bay and latterly in the North, and the news of his death, after a short period in hospital with dysentery, will be received with deep regret by all his friends.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For N. Y. K. S.S. “Yoshino Maru” on Sept. 13:—Mr. R. W. Brock, Mrs. F. H. Clark, Miss R. R. Carter, Signor G. George, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garry, Miss F. A. Greco, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. R. Green, Misses Howell, Mrs. N. M. Harris, Miss P. Jones, Mr. B. Jones, Miss F. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. R. N. Rodda, Miss M. W. Raymond, Miss B. W. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Taylor, Mr. G. Boyle, Mrs. E. Boyle, Mr. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. H. Marshall, Mr. G. Bates, Mrs. D. O'Brien, Mrs. A. O'Brien, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. M. Anderson, Miss R. J. Bellinger, Mr. and Mrs. P. Glendinning, Miss J. Glendinning, Miss M. F. Lawrence, Mr. H. Ore, Miss L. M. Smith, Miss B. Stevens, Mr. De Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. Hayley, Miss M. Goll, Mrs. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Finch, Mr. G. Y. Francis, Mrs. R. G. Francis, Dr. H. Kanazaki, Prof. Labberton, Lady D. Muldoon, Mrs. A. F. Miter, Miss G. A. River, Viscount T. Nishio, Mr. T. Nara, Mr. J. Ushero, Miss F. Osborn, Baron P. Oshio, Mr. J. Okumura, Mr. J. Plamley, Miss H. Walsh, Count K. Yoshii, Mr. S. G. Stephens, Mr. P. W. Corrie, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. S. Nogami, Mr. S. Okumura.

VOTING CONTEST.

HOW YOU CAN WIN \$50.

POPULAR PROFESSION BALLOT.

“CHINA MAIL'S” SECOND BIG EVENT.

Twenty different professions are named below. Select the ten you consider the most popular and write them out in the order of your choice. Then cut the form out and send it to the “China Mail” office marked “Vote.”

The list which comes nearest the correct solution as decided by the general vote will win the prize.

The contest lasts from Monday to Saturday. The result will be announced in the “China Mail” on the succeeding Wednesday, when the winner's name will be published along with the correct list.

Every copy of the “China Mail” contains one form giving the reader one try for the prize. Regular readers thus have not less than six tries in one week. Competitors may send in as many forms as they like.

Forms should be sent in as early as possible to help the judging. Any forms received by the “China Mail” later than Monday will be discounted.

When making your choice use only the words given below. Any forms wrongly marked, mutilated, or indistinctly written will be ruled out.

The decision of the Editor upon any points which may arise shall be final.

Members of the “China Mail” staff are debarred from entering the contest.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE HERE

Below we name twenty different professions.

Select the ten you think the most popular.

- 1... .. Accountancy
- 2... .. Architecture
- 3... .. Army
- 4... .. Art
- 5... .. Authorship
- 6... .. Commerce
- 7... .. Diplomacy
- 8... .. Engineering
- 9... .. Farming
- 10... .. Government Service
- 11... .. Journalism
- 12... .. Law
- 13... .. Medicine
- 14... .. Mercantile Marine
- 15... .. Ministry
- 16... .. Music
- 17... .. Navy
- 18... .. Politics
- 19... .. Stage
- 20... .. Teaching

CUT THIS OUT

To the Editor
China Mail, Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1923.
Hongkong.

Sir,
I consider the following the ten most popular professions placed in the order in which I think they are liked best:—

Please write clearly in block letters.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....

Name

Address

Next Voting Contest:— Books.



Senator Magnus Johnson, Minn.

This is a splendid, fine close-up of United States Senator-elect Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labour radical from Minnesota, who has been elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Knute Nelson. Having cast his battered farm hat into the political ring and been elected Senator, many expect him to enter the Presidential race next year. Note the remarkably close resemblance Mr. Johnson bears to the late Theodore Roosevelt when the famous Rough Rider was at the height of his political career. This photograph was taken on the Johnson farm, at Kimball, Minn.



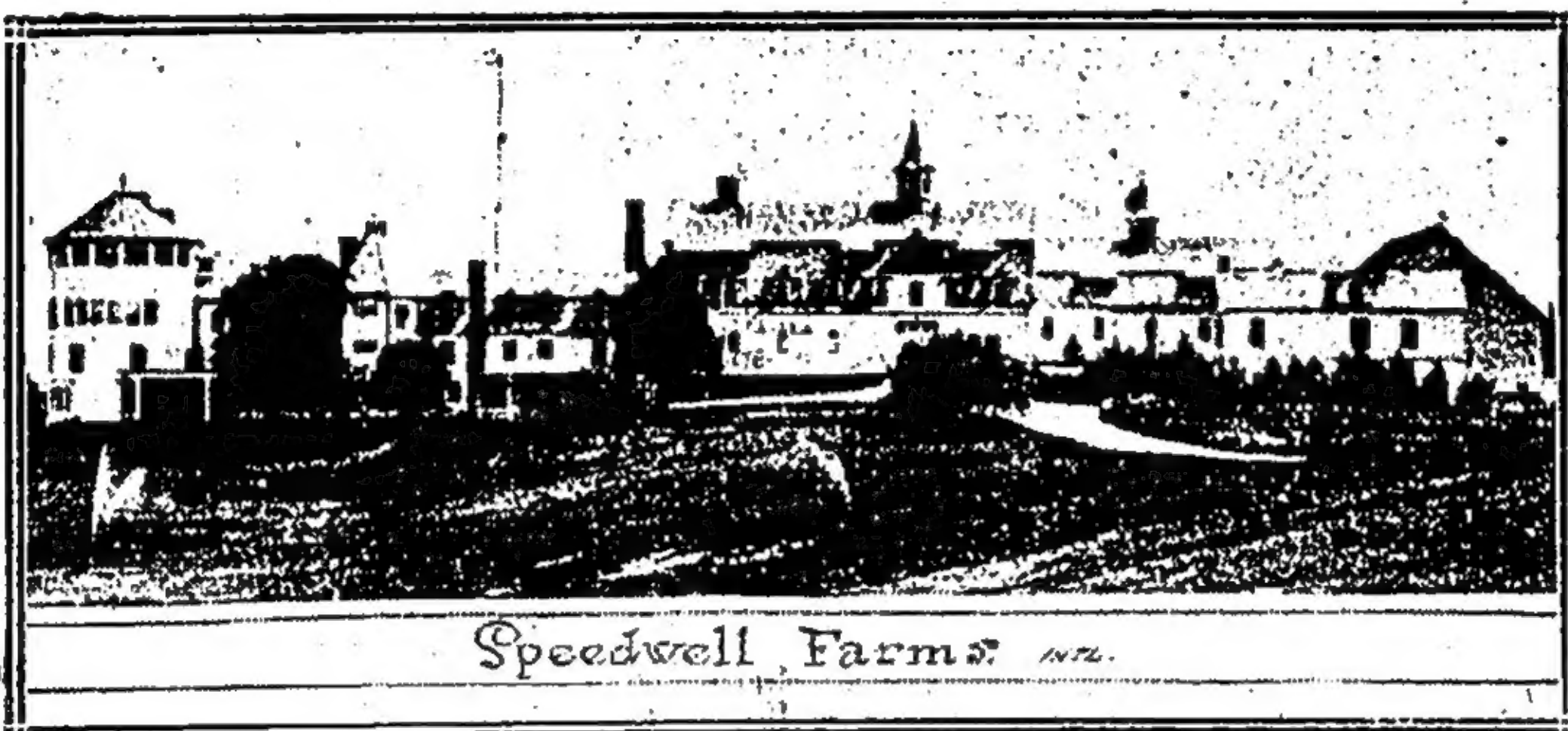
Rev. Mr. Frederick Knapp, Minn.

Above is shown Rev. Frederick Knapp, of Strawberry Point Iowa and his bride, who was Miss Marie Kalusch, of Silesia. Rev. Knapp came to America when he was 14 years old and settled in Strawberry Point in 1882. He returned to Silesia in 1905 and fell in love with Miss Kalusch, whom he courted by mail with the result that she came to America, and they were married in Chicago. They have returned to Strawberry Point to enjoy life on his salary of \$1,000 a year.



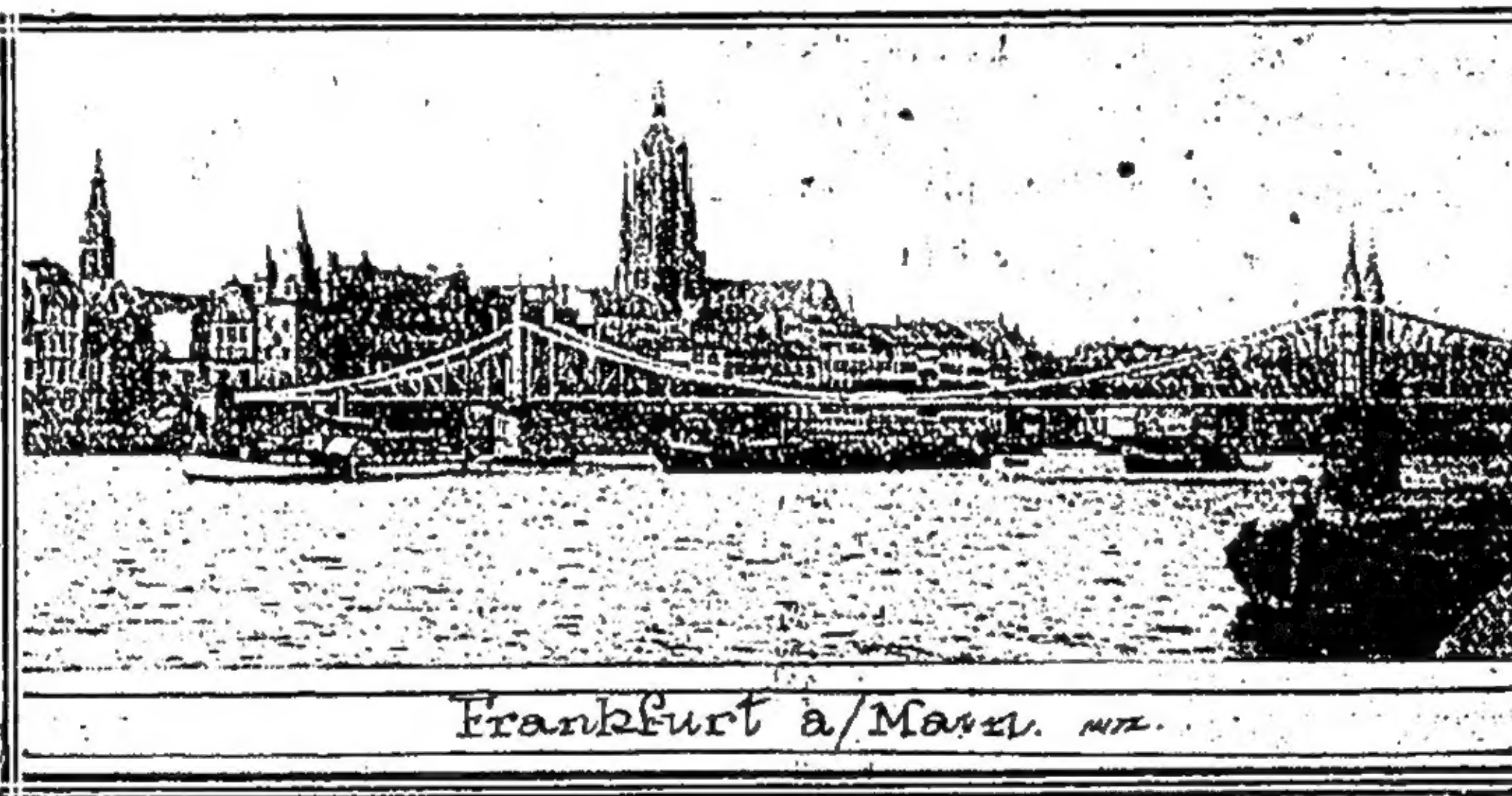
Little Cabinet, 1926.

Here are the ten men who were directing the United States Government during the absence from Washington of the late President Harding and most of his Cabinet. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes is the ranking Government official in Washington. In the upper row, left to right, are: J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; E. H. Heening, Assistant Secretary of Labour; Secretary Hughes, S. P. Gilbert, Under Secretary of the Treasury; John H. Bartlett, Assistant Postmaster General; and in the lower row, left to right, are: E. C. Finney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dwight L. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War; E. W. Pugsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and A. T. Seymour, Assistant Attorney General.



Speedwell Farms, Minn.

Above is the magnificent Speedwell Farms, the estate of the late Theodore N. Vail, telephone magnate at Lyndonville, Vermont, which has been reported sold to Geraldine Farrar, prima donna, who has just divorced Lou Tellegen, actor.



Frankfurt a/Maen, Minn.

A wave of Communism is sweeping Germany, increasing with each widespread depreciation of the value of the mark. Frankfurt on the Main, one of Germany's largest industrial cities, just outside the French zone of occupation in the Ruhr, has been the scene of the greatest outbreaks, many being killed and wounded there, and far graver trouble is anticipated, now that the Government has forbidden further meetings there of the radical elements.



Mrs. Mary E. McDowell

No official act of Judge Dever, Chicago's new Mayor, has been more popular than his appointment of Miss Mary E. McDowell head resident of the University Settlement, in the great Stockyards district to be Commissioner of Public Welfare. "Aunt Mary," as Miss McDowell is known to all, has been a social worker in Chicago for 30 years, and her settlement is almost as well known as Miss Jane Addams's Hull House. Her new task is a great one, but she knows every angle of her work from past experience.



E. W. Browning and adopted children.

Edward W. Browning, multi-millionaire New York real estate operator, son of the founder of Browning, King & Co., an immense New York clothing house, has filed suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Nellie Browning, alleging she has fled to Paris with Dr. Charles Wilen, an obscure Bronx dentist, who is said to have quite a way with the fair sex. Mr. Browning, who is 14 years older than his beautiful wife, had recently made over a trust fund of \$100,000 for her. They had no children, but had adopted two, one of whom, Margery, is missing. The Brownings' New York home, atop an office building, with artificial lakes and gardens, was one of the most beautiful in the metropolis.



Mrs. Nellie Browning.

SUDDEN—CLEAN—SAFE—SURE

The most vigorous bug, flea or cockroach hasn't the faintest hope of surviving a moment, once he is touched by the penetrating vapor-spray of LOTOL—the Clean Liquid Vermicide. Leaves no stain or trace.

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Sole Agents for South China.

BRINGING UP FATHER

Do you experience difficulty when reading at night?—If so you should consult an eye specialist. Then reading by lamplight will be a pleasure, not an infliction. Your sight is also protected.

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